

THE RELIQUARY.

APRIL, 1871.

DUFFIELD FRITH.

BY HENRY KIRKE, M.A.

DUFFIELD FRITH was the name of a broad expanse of forest land which stretched across the country to the north and north-east of Derby. Frith was the old name for a forest, the same word still surviving in Chapel-en-le-Frith. The manor and forest of Duffield belonged at the time of the Domesday Survey to Henry de Ferrars, and remained in his family, the Earls of Derby, for several generations, until the rebellion of William de Ferrars and his son Robert against Henry III., when their large estates were confiscated, and Duffield Frith granted to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, and became part of the Duchy of Lancaster, to which it continued annexed until the reign of Charles I. It is asserted that the Ferrars family possessed a castle in Duffield Frith, which was dismantled in the Civil Wars of Henry III. Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, who died in 1296, built a hunting-seat in his forest of Duffield, which for its beautiful situation he called Beaurepaire, since corrupted into Belper. There is also a tradition that John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, had a residence at Belper. Excavations have been made to ascertain the truth of this tradition, but with little result: fragments of old walls have been discovered near the present manor-house, which are supposed to denote the site of the Duke's residence. The same tradition asserts that the chapel and the old bridge, which had on its front a shield with armorial bearings, were built in his time and at his expense.

Duffield Frith was divided at an early period into nine parks or wards, which, as the forest lands became gradually encroached upon, were by degrees separated and formed distinct enclosures. The names of these parks or wards were as follows:—

Ravensdale Park,
Postern Park,
Shottle Park,
Beaureperd Park,
Duffield Ward,
Colbrook Ward,
Beaurepard Ward,
Holland Ward,
Milley Hey.

These wards were all distinct, and had their own band of keepers. The officers belonging to the forest were—the Steward, the Woodmaster, the Lieutenants, the Collector of the Ward, the Ranger, and the Forester of Fee.

The *High Steward* was the King's deputy in the Forest and its chief officer. It was his duty to preside at the Woodmote, either in person or by the Under Steward, and all the Foresters and Keepers were under his orders. He was appointed by the King by letters patent under the Great Seal, and the office was personal and not hereditary. There was no High Steward for Duffield Frith alone, but one for Duffield, the High Peak, and Needwood Forest together.

The *Woodmasters* were appointed by the King by letters patent under the Seal of the Duchy of Lancaster. They were able to appoint deputies, which they called *Lieutenants*, who received no fee from the King, but were paid by the Woodmasters. The Woodmasters' office was to oversee the King's game and wood, to serve warrants, and to order the game when any one was hunting; to correct offences done in the Forest, and appoint a woodmote when necessary, and to take up all poachers and suspicious persons. They were also to take a survey of the deer every March, and burn those that had the murrain.

The *Collector of the Wards* was a kind of tax collector, who visited the different wards and collected the fines and money dues owing to the King. He received 33s. 8d. for one year's salary.

The *Ranger* or *Surveyor* of the Forest was its chief resident officer. John Porte was Surveyor of Duffield Frith, and received 33s. 4d. per annum in fees.

The *Foresters of Fee* were tenants in *capite* of the King, who held lands in the Forest, granted to themselves and their heirs by the service of guarding the King's Forest. They were the original landed gentry of the Forest, as their office was hereditary, and passed with the lands which they held. I am only acquainted with one list of Foresters of Fee in Duffield Frith, which was taken in the reign of Henry VII.

The heirs of Stone,
The heirs of Brokeshawe,
John Bradborne,
Nicholas Kniveton,
The heirs of John Bradshawe.

The following are also named at the same time as having a claim for housebote, firebote, haybote, and liberties within Duffield Frith.

The Abbot of Darley,
The parson of Duffield,
The parson of Mugginton,
The heirs of Peter Nevill,
The heirs of Cardell,
The heirs of Bradborne,
The heirs of Kniveton, of Mercaston,

The heirs of Caterowen,
The heirs of Rempson,
The heirs of Barton,
The heirs of Bradshawe,
The heirs of William Pryn.

All the inhabitants in Duffield Frith had common in the King's Forest for all commonable beasts. "And the tenants shall have for their common all stool wood, that is, the roots of all trees fellen, where lynte blackthorne and small bowes blowne downe of the winde being under the value of halfe a load of woode. And the wood cut off the lynt in baystring time after the first daie is common to the King's tenants."

There was a chantry in Duffield Frith, called the "Chantry of Beaureper," which was founded by the Duke of Lancaster to say mass there for the keepers of Duffield Frith, "all the hole tounse as appeareth by a graunt from the King's Ma^{ty} under the seale of the duchie dated xxvi daye of April the xxxv yere of the Kyng's reyne that nowe is. Thomas Haidocke Chantry Pryste. It is distante from the parish church ii myles and i halfe, and there is belonging to the Chantry ii^c houseling people, and it hath a mancion house prised at vis. by yere." *

The following curious document is extant, relating to a court held in Duffield Frith in the reign of Henry VIII.

"Duffield Frith. Ano Reg. Hen^{rici}. 8^{vo}. xxxiii., Imprimis the homage. Then Thomas Bradsha, John Blythworth, Thomas Odcon, Nicholas Decans, Thomas Yellors, Thomas Somers, Jevery Spenlove, Thomas Grace, Thomas Wilkoxon, Robert Reyner, Sampson Day, Thomas Storer, Thos. Haryson, upon their othes p^{re}sent & sayen that a surrender into the Kyng's hande thear by the custome & noo p^{re}senten of the same nor noo p^{er}son admytted tenant thereof by reason of any suche surrender that the same ought to be taken owte of the Kyng's hande within one year & a day. Item they sayen as to the custom in Duffield Frith of copyhold surrender. Their being comyssioned of this Inquisition by John Vernon K^{nt}. & Anthony Nevile, Esq., A^o. superdicto."

Duffield Frith was disafforested in the reign of Charles I., and was soon broken up amongst different proprietors. Some fine old timber still remained to call to mind the glories of the old Forest glades. Glover† mentions an oak cut down at Shining Cliff which contained 965 feet of timber, and measuring 13 feet 4 inches in diameter; and even now some trees may be found in Kedleston Park which were planted by the Woodmasters of the Frith of Duffield.

* See "Chantries of Derbyshire," by Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, B.D., in "RELICUARY," Vol. XI., p. 81.

† Vol. I., p. 194.

PEDIGREE OF BROWNE, OF MARSH, CO. DERBY.

BY HENRY KIRKE, M.A.

THE following curious pedigree is to be found in the Visitation of Derbyshire, contained in Harleian MS., 1486. It purports to show the descent of Ellen, wife of Randolph Browne, of Marsh Hall, Chapel-en-le-Frith, from the old Norman Earls of Chester. Ralph de Blundeville, last Norman Earl of Chester, died, as is well known, without issue, and no mention is made in existing pedigrees of his having any brother. If, therefore, the following pedigree is correct, the William de Mylton, described as son of Hugh, 5th Earl, must have been illegitimate. There is an error in the concluding words of the pedigree, which gives Alice as the wife of Oliver Newton, whereas she was the wife of Lawrence Lowe, of Denby, which is proved by the following deed, from the Charters of Browne, of Marsh :—

"Omnibus, &c. Johes Massey et Margaret uxor eius Radus Browne & Ellena uxor eius et Laurencius Lowe et Alicia uxor eius de partitioni terræ in Grafton, Churton, Broxton, Milton, Huxley, & Chester, nobis prefatis Margaret Ellena et Alicia ut tribus filiabus et usuris heredibus post mortem Will Mylton patris nri &c. Dat. 31 H. VI."

"EX CHARTA SCRIPTA TEMPORE REGIS HENRICI SEPTI.

Leofricus Comes Cestrise ultimus Ante Conquestum Angliæ. He bare in *sable* an eagle displayed, *gules*.

Hugo cognocat Lupus filius sororis Willi Conquestoris Comes primus post Conquestum comitatus Cestrise vixit in Lond. xxxv. Annis et obiit 6^{to}. Kalend Aug. A^o. Dom. MCLII. And he bare in his Arms *Asure* a wolfe's head erased silver. Et de p^{re}dece Hugone p^{re}cessit.

Ricardus Lough comes Cestrise filius eius et puer septem annos et vixit in com. xvii. annis et obiit sine prole mersus in Mari apud Haslud. And he bare *gules* a wolfe's head erased silver.

CUI SUCCESSIT.

Ranulphus Urgeline comes filius sororis Hugonis primi comitis qui vixit in com. ix. annis et obiit xxi. Kalend Feb. And he bare *gules* a lion *silver*.

CUI SUCCESSIT.

Filius eius Ranulphus Gernons vixit in com. xxviii. annis et obiit xvi. Kalend Jan. And he bare *gold*, a lion *gules*.

CUI SUCCESSIT.

Hugo Kenlocke Comes Quintus et vixit in com. xxix. annis. And he bare *asure*, six garbs, *or*.

Et p^{re}dece Hugo Kenlocke habuit filium vocat Ranulphum comitem sextem ac qui quidem Hugo habuit exitum William de Mylton qui habuit Morganum qui habuit exitum Ranulphum qui habuit exitum William qui habuit exitum Ranulphum qui habuit exitum Elenam nuptam Ranulpho Browne Margaret nuptam.....Massey et Aliciam nuptam Olivero Newton."

A RELIC OF THE "FORTY-FIVE."

BY WILLIAM E. A. AXON, M.R.S.L., ETC.

IN the Chetham Library, at Manchester, there is a little volume, formerly in the possession of Barrett, the well-known Manchester antiquary, which adds one or two facts to our previous knowledge of the Rebellion of 1745. The manuscript of which we speak is numbered 8029, and is thus described in the catalogue:—

"8029—A small M.S., 12°. This is a kind of brief diary or journal of some person unknown—apparently a partizan of the rebel army in 1745, who received sentence of death, amongst others of the like description, at Carlisle, but was reprieved, and afterwards joined an expedition sent by order of the Government to the East Indies."
 "James Miller his Book Made at Madrassapatam In East India September ye 14
 —A^{mo} Domini 1749."

This last entry is on the fly-leaf, and the next seventeen pages are entitled:—

"A Book of Prayers For Private Persons Upon Severall occasions. Taken out of Many Authors of the Church of England, and Composed att Fort St. George otherwise Madrassapatam In East India Ano. Domini 1749."

So far there is nothing very promising, but if the reader will turn the book upside down, and commence at the other end, he will find he has left James Miller's pious orisons behind, and is perusing the diary or narrative of one who followed Prince Charlie in the fatal "forty-five." He joined on the 7th of December, when the army was at Leek, in Staffordshire, retreating to Scotland. Of their march he gives no particulars, beyond a brief notice of the Duke of Cumberland's check at Clifton Moor. "When Carlisle surrendered," says our witness, "the officers were confined in the town gaol, and the private persons in the cathedral church, there being no other place in the town large enough to hold so large a number; we were barbarously treated, the soldiers rifling us, and taking everything from us, both money and clothes; they did not allow us any provisions for three days, and on the fourth but one small biscuit a man." So much for solid food, now as to liquid sustenance. An old well which was in the church itself, and had been unused for a century, was unclosed for the benefit of the prisoners, who, if they were too fastidious to drink thereof, had the alternative allowed them of perishing of thirst. On January 12th, according to our diarist, the officers were removed, and the two next days other detachments of prisoners were sent off to York, Lancaster, and Chester jails. The officers were tightly pinioned, arms and legs, so that it was impossible for them to escape, and only with difficulty they could hold the bridle. Each horse was fastened to its predecessor. This melancholy procession was headed by Hamilton, the late Governor; his horse was led by a dragoon, who bore in his hand a naked sword. After the band of officers were more dragoons, two of whom held a rope, to which the undistinguished herd of rebels were attached. Our hero was one of the sorry band which left Carlisle on the 14th, in charge of the brutal soldiery, anxious to emulate the barbarity of their royal commander—at least they could only hope to equal it; to surpass it would have been impossible.

On their arrival at Lancaster, on the 18th, they were heavily ironed, their allowance for food from the Government was fourpence a day, but the jailor being a man of enterprise, confiscated this sum, and in return fed them upon the garbage and refuse of the meat market. In spite of this humane and considerate treatment, the prisoners were dissatisfied, and eighty of them were such ungrateful rebels as to sicken and die.

Amidst these horrors our diarist remained until the 1st of August, when forty-nine prisoners were marched to Carlisle, guarded by a company of soldiers, and there confined. Eight days after, one Peter Taylor effected his escape, but was unlucky enough to be re-captured at Kendal. This brought fresh hardships upon his friends, and increased the closeness and severity of their confinement in the castle. More prisoners were brought into the town; more, indeed, than the ingenuity of jailors could find room for. This want of space procured for the rebels mercy they might otherwise have sued for in vain. By a process of very doubtful legality, a number of them, selected by chance, the most obnoxious having been previously eliminated, were allowed to accept immediate transportation as their punishment instead of awaiting their trial with the certainty of the gallows beyond it. The number for trial was reduced to 127, who were arraigned on the 9th of September, "where, by the advice of a friend, I unfortunately pleaded guilty," says the Diarist.

Several others united in this plea in the delusive hope of pardon. They were soon undeceived. On the 19th our diarist received sentence of death, and on the 26th came the death-warrant, fixing the day for his execution on the 15th of November, *being the anniversary of the day when the rebels took Carlisle!* For two months he remained in the valley of the shadow of death, looking forward to a death upon the gallows, and a traitor's unhonoured grave. Two months of suspense and agony, and then on November 14th, the day on which "twenty poor souls suffered at Carlisle, seven at Penrith, and six at Brampton," he was reprieved. Here the diarist and his fellow-prisoners remained, until there came a messenger from the Duke of Newcastle, and with him Lieutenant George Gordon, with instructions to enlist as many as were fit and able, acquainting them that they were to go to the East Indies on a secret expedition against the French. This is the only gleam of merciful policy visible in the actions of the Government. These men had proved their soldierly qualities, and abroad they would be fighting for old England, and care little whether it was under the banner of James or George.*

September 27th found them at Penrith, where they were civilly treated by Gordon, and after the hardships they had undergone, it must have been a delightful sensation to receive fair words and fair promises from any one wearing the king's uniform. With their long marching their feet were almost naked. Complaisant Gordon pro-

* And it is [H]is [M]ajesty's particular direction to me, that I desire you not to be nice as to the principles of those you enlist; but, on the contrary, rather chuse those whose loyalty has of late been most suspicious."—*H. Fox to the Lord President Forbes (Oulden Papers, p. 304).*

mised to furnish them with new understandings. Then comes the shoemaker and places a bundle of new shoes on the ground; those who will enlist may have shoes at once, those who refuse may carry their feet to be shod where they will. Only two were tempted, the rest refusing, being harshly treated in consequence, and marched by long and fatiguing stages to York. Meanwhile the wily Gordon had stolen a march upon them, and by an unvarnished assertion that they had all enlisted, had made many recruits amongst the prisoners there. By threats and cajolements many were induced to join. Some were still obstinate, and refused to bear arms for King George. Six were sent back to Carlisle for execution, the remainder were to be sent on board ship, safely secured, and treated as the Admiral thought fit. Seeing that further resistance was useless, the obdurate now gave way, and on the 25th October, they went on board the *Royal Duke*, and sailed for India.

It would be of little use to reproduce our hero's impressions of his voyage. He is not a very minute observer, and deals much in generalities. Madeira belongs to the Portuguese, who, he tells us, are very courteous to strangers, and of a tawny complexion. This bit of ethnology is followed by a similar fragment of geographical lore, for, on the 29th they saw the "*Pike of Teneriffe*, supposed to be the highest hill in the world."

The only active service our hero appears to have seen, was the unsuccessful siege of Pondicherry, by Admiral Boscawen. It is not an incident of much note in military annals; not nearly so famous as the successful siege of that town thirteen years later, when Coote razed its ramparts and filled its moat with mud, and so we shall not follow day by day his record of the progress of the siege; his recapitulation of the firing, and skirmishes; the building up and blowing down of forts; his occasional entries of days when nothing extraordinary happened "except some few killed and wounded."

Here is a specimen entry—

"Sept. 10, we had several killed and wounded in the Trenches, two Europeans came from the French; surrendered themselves to our Generals. We have had very bad weather of late, the Rains [*sic*] filled with water and mud, being almost unpassable, being so deep that it takes us to the waist and are obliged to stand in them twenty-four hours and to pass and repass everything to the assistance of our Brother Soldiers, the duty is very hard upon us having scarce a night's rest in a week."

No wonder that after these hardships we should find him in the hospital, where he remained a month, "but, thank Almighty God, I returned to my company in pretty good health upon the 4th of November."

One extract more from our rebel's narrative, ere we conclude with him:—

"April 12, 1749. At night it began to rain very heavily attended with much thunder and lightning; the 13 it continued with more violence, the wind being so high that it blew up trees by the roots, and such a storm at sea, that the ships lying in Fort St. David's Road were obliged to slip their cables and put out to sea, but the wind blowing right in shore, they could not get out, but most or all sunk or drove to pieces upon shore. The *Namus*, our Admiral's ship of 74 guns and upwards of six hundred men were both lost and but 24 poor [souls] saved out of both ships, Guns of distress were continually firing all day, and we hear that a great number of country ships were lost; we have not heard any certain account of the ships our men

embarked in only of the *Pink*, whose ship's crew are safe arrived, but the ship is in a very shattered condition; the *Dealcastle* [a forty gun ship] lies nigh Pondicherry, with her side almost beat out, but the hands are all safe; the *Lincoln* and *Winchelsea*, two East India merchant ships, were both lost, the hands of the former were all saved, but the latter were all buried in the deep. We hear no tidings of the *Apollo* a 40 gun ship, and am [sic] much afraid she shared the same fate, William Hargreaves went on board the said ship."

After all the perils of the ocean and battlefield, it is pleasant to know our hero lived to see his native land once more; lived, let us hope, to be a hale old man, garrulous of his deeds of valour done for "yellow-haired Charlie;" of the perils he had undergone beneath the feverish sun of India; and of the dangers of the mighty deep. His diary ends thus:—

"April 13, 1750. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon we joyfully saw the land of Great Britain.

"April 14. Came to an anchor at St. Helena."

The writer of this narrative has never been identified; the attempt has, perhaps, appeared too hopeless to be attempted.

As he joined at Leek, the probability appeared to be that he was an inhabitant of that quarter. Following up this slight clue, I communicated with Mr. John Sleight, the author of the "History of Leek," who found on examining the list of those rebels who were tried at Carlisle, only the following names, which could possibly have belonged to Leek recruits:—William Cook, sentenced (Sept. 18), James Chadwick (Sept. 18), Molineux Eaton (Sept. 12), William Hargraves (Sept. 16), John Radclyffe (Sept. 17), and Thomas Harvey (Sept. 19.)

The list of rebels we find in Mounsey's "Carlisle in 1745" (p. 248), but in the matter of dates of their trial we have preferred to follow the *Gentleman's Magazine* (vol. xvi., p. 554), which, as a contemporary account, is more likely to be accurate. Our inquiries would appear to point out, from the agreement of dates, Thomas Harvey, as the "person unknown," whose narrative we have now examined.

ISAAC ROWBOTTOM AND THE DERBYSHIRE MATHEMATICIANS.

BY T. T. WILKINSON, F.R.A.S., ETC.

IN one of my *Essays on English Mathematical Literature*, published in the *Educational Times*, I have drawn attention to the fact that pure and applied mathematics were much studied during the latter half of the last century, by working men resident in the north of England. I also pointed out that these self-taught geometers and analysts were mostly located in groups, and probably obtained much of their love for mathematics by being within reach of some superior mind well skilled in such researches. The Newcastle group acknowledged Mr. John Howard, author of *Spherical Geometry*, as their head; the Carlisle group were well represented by Dean Milner after he settled in that locality. At Kendal, there were John Gough, a blind mathematician, and John Dalton, the discoverer of the *Atomic Theory*, in chemistry, as skilful guides. Mr. John Ryley, at Leeds, trained a goodly number of able students during his residence there; and John Henry Swale, author of *Geometrical Analysis*, did honour to the group located at Liverpool. At Manchester the group was rendered honourable by the presence of Dr. Henry Clarke, Ralph Taylor, and Jeremiah Ainsworth, grandfather of the popular novelist. The Oldham geometers could boast of Wolfenden, Butterworth, and Kay, than whom Lancashire has produced few more skilful mathematicians. John Whitley did credit as the leader of the group at Rotherham; and at a somewhat earlier period the Rev. Charles Wildbore, editor of the *Gentleman's Diary*, led a goodly band at Nottingham. Nor was Derbyshire without its group and their leader, many of whom conferred no small honour upon that land which Spencer T. Hall has so happily called the "*Peak and the Plain*."

When we examine the mathematical periodicals of the time we shall find a goodly number of correspondents from the County of Derby. In the *Gentleman's Diary*, for 1759, we find Mr. William Eaton, of Sutton-on-the-Hill; the *Diary* for 1762 supplies the name of Mr. William Redfearn, of Eyam, "a miner;" and that for 1763, gives the name of William Taylor, of Eckington; all very well informed in various branches of mathematics. In 1777 we have Patrick Hall, of Denby; in 1781, George Taylor, of Loscoe; in 1784, Mr. William Sherwin, of Cromford; all able mathematicians, especially the gentleman last named. When we search the *Palladium*, conducted by the eccentric Captain Heath, we find Mr. George Eyre, of Castleton; and Mr. Thomas Elliot, of Mytholm Bridge, amongst the correspondents for 1776; and in 1779 we are supplied with the name of William Marsden, of Netherhurst. Lastly, Dr. Hutton's *Miscellany* for 1773 and 1774, adds those of John Sandys and Edward Walker, both of Stapenhill, to the numerous and respectable list. I am not able to state which of these might be the first to create a love for scientific studies amongst the peasantry of Derbyshire; but

there is no difficulty in fixing upon the central figure of the whole. That distinguished place must be assigned to Mr. ISAAC ROWBOTTOM, of West Hallam, who contributed mathematical questions and solutions to several of the leading periodicals of the day during thirty-six years of his residence as master of that school. In 1774 his name first appears in the *Gentleman's Diary*; nor does he cease to contribute to its mathematical columns until 1801. He proposed three "Prize Questions," and many others during that interval, several of which were of considerable difficulty. His solutions to all the questions to which his name is attached, are in general neat and conclusive. They embrace a wide range of mathematical learning, and prove that he had studied most of the then known branches of mathematics. He was "great" in loci, pure geometry, and quadratures. He added several neat properties of conics to those then known, and was successful in treating the properties of figure, now known as Poles and Polars.

In 1778 he obtained the *second* prize for his solution of the Prize Question in this *Diary*; and in 1780, he not only proposed the Prize Question, but had the honour of gaining the prize without a competitor. He carried off the first prize in 1781, and also in 1782; but he only came in *second* in the *Diary* for 1786. In 1787, however, he made up for this deficiency; since, he not only proposed the Prize Question, but gained the principal award, and was congratulated by the editor on his solution of that "complex problem." He also proposed and answered several questions in the *Palladium*, during the years 1776 to 1779, in which latter year that work was discontinued. The editor of this mathematical periodical finds fault with Mr. Rowbottom for the complexity of his questions, but makes the *amende honorable* by pointing out his "pattern solutions" to the readers of the *Palladium*. The *Ladies' Diary* was also honoured by his correspondence from 1800 to 1810; his *last* question being No. 1199 in that meritorious serial. He proposed the Prize Question for 1804, but the work from which I quote does not contain any awards of prizes for the best solution of the principal question for each year.

It is therefore clear that Mr. Rowbottom was no ordinary man. As a mathematician he had few superiors; for in his solutions to the Prize Questions he placed himself in competition with some of the ablest men which England could then produce. His love of science did not arise from the hope of gain by its assistance. He was one of those "noblemen of nature" who cultivate special subjects for the pleasure and profit they derive from the knowledge they acquire; and his memory is still green in the mathematical literature of his country. The "Head Mastership of West Hallam School" appears to have been the *acme* of his ambition; but he has won a worthy place amongst the "Worthies" of that country, which Hobbes has rendered memorable by his classic "*Mirabilibus Pecci, or Wonders of the Peak in Darbysheir.*"

Burnley, Lancashire.

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THE
JOURNAL
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1871



GROUP OF FIGURES
FOUND AT ROSS CARRS IN HOLDERNESS.

NOW PRESERVED IN THE MUSEUM OF THE HULL LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE PURPOSE, BY MR. J. WALKER,
AND CONTRIBUTED BY W. CONSITT BOULTER, ESQ., F.S.A.

There were originally eight figures, but only four are preserved, and the boat has been shortened in proportion by taking a piece out of the middle. The figures are of wood; the eyes formed of small pieces of quartz.

FIGURES FOUND IN HOLDERNESS.

BY REV. GEORGE DODDS, D.D., ETC., ETC.

"Tempus omnia revelat."

THE following account of the group, now preserved in the Museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society at Hull, is from "the History and Antiquities of the Seign. of Holderness, by Geo. Poulson, Esq." Vol. ii., p. 99:—

"In the year 1836, some labourers who were employed in cleaning a dyke or ditch which had been some years previously in a field belonging to Mr. John Bilton, in Roos Carrs, west of the mill, discovered, about six feet below the surface, in a bed of blue clay, a group of figures rudely carved in wood, and as rudely put together.* The base or foundation of the group was a serpent, on the back of which were eight human figures, fixed by the feet into holes bored in the figure of the serpent, which was bent so as somewhat to resemble the shape of a canoe or boat; the head of the snake forming the prow, and having eyes of small pieces of quartz. The figures were closely crowded, and nearly similar, the only difference being in their height. Each figure represented a warrior, apparently entirely naked, armed with a club and carrying two round shields, a larger and a smaller one; the eyes of each warrior being, like those of the serpent, formed of small pieces of quartz. An accurate drawing of one of these groups has been submitted to some learned and leading antiquaries, none of whom, however, have been able to say exactly what is alluded to by these rude and curious relics of a barbarous age; but they are generally supposed to have been left in commemoration of the descent of one of those piratical hordes, who, in former times, poured in from Scandinavia upon different parts of the English coasts, and carried into the interior the most horrible devastation by fire and sword. The serpent is entirely allegorical, and is by some supposed to allude to the ship which brought the pirates over, by others to their leader. Perhaps both surmises are in some degree correct. Snorro Sturleson, Scald or Bard to Haco, fourth King of Norway, states, among the supernatural powers of the first great Scandinavian Chief, Odin, that he could assume the form of a serpent, and transport himself great distances in an incredibly short space of time. 'De Othoni Artibus Eruvias aspe ut mutavit Othinus, jacinte corpore, sopito ut mortuo cum ipse, factus avis, aut fera, aut piscia, aut Serpens, momento temporis ad remotissimas feribatur regionis, sua aut aliorum expediturus negotia. Id etiam afficere potuit, solis suis verbis, ut ignis extingueretur, mare tranquillum redderetur, ventusve mutaretur, prout ei erat volupe. Erat illi navis Skidbladner dicta, qua pervasta maria vehebatur et quæ, panni instar convolvi potuit,' &c. Snorro Sturleson (Latine, Snorrius Sturleson Filius) Historia Regum Norwigeorum. There is another conjecture which may be hazarded, that the serpent may have been in compliment to a war ship of extraordinary dimensions, built by the reigning King Harold, called *Draco* (Dragon or Serpent).

"Vera (proximo classem navium sibi paravit Haraldus Rex Draconem (navem bellicam) insignis magnitudinis, per hyemem struendum curavit"———"meminit Horn-Klofus in carmine, dicto Glymdrapsa

Praequam in Mare
Coloribus pictus
Draco Regis offendit
Penculosus et Naves."

Harold succeeded Hafdane, A.D. 863. Hovenden and the Saxon Chronicle say, the battle in which Ella, the new King of Bernicia, in an attempt to recover the city of York, from the successful Danes, failed, and was killed, was fought 21st March, 867. It may, therefore, be presumed that the deposit of these groups was between 864 and 867."

With due deference to Mr. Poulson and his friends, I beg leave to differ from them in opinion, and think that the group under consideration belonged to an *Eastern*, and not to a *Northern* people.

* They are supposed to have been placed in a box, from the narrator's account, who saw them soon after they were found.

The group of figures is evidently a representation of the Noëtic Ogdoad, or Oc-Tôï, i.e., the Gods of the Ocean, or the eight persons preserved in the Ark. "If written hieroglyphically, it would probably be expressed," observes Mr. Faber, "by the symbol of *eight men sailing together in a boat on the sea*.* These eight personages were esteemed the most ancient gods of the country of Armenia, in which the Ark rested.

The number eight was also held sacred and mysterious by other nations. The character by which the Chinese designate a *ship*, consists of a *boat*, a *mouth*, and the *number eight*. Two of these characters, *the eight* and *the mouth*, added to that by which water is designated, present to their minds the idea of a *prosperous voyage*.†

The Ark, according to the traditions of the Gentile world, was prophetic; and was looked upon as a kind of temple, a place of residence of the Deity. In the compass of eight persons, it comprehended all mankind. The eight persons saved in it were thought to be so highly favoured by heaven that they were looked up to by their posterity with great reverence. The early post-diluvians, unawed by the recent judgment of God, soon converted the pious remembrance of their ancestors into a blind superstition; and as error is rarely stationary, the idolatrous veneration of the sun, the moon, and the stars, was ere long superadded.‡

Such glorious bodies were esteemed a fit residence for their deified progenitors; and from those lofty stations they were thought to overlook and direct the affairs of this sublunary world. Hence, in the ancient mythology of Egypt, there were precisely eight Gods; of these the Sun was the chief.§

Martianus Capella has transmitted to us a very curious specimen of the Egyptian symbolical representation of the solar system.

"When he introduces his Philologia to the orb of the sun, he makes him say, that he there perceives a ship which is commanded by several persons driven hither and thither at pleasure. This ship, laden with the most costly merchandise, is on fire, and commanded by seven brothers. A lion is painted on the mast, and a crocodile outside. A fountain of light inside is kept within bounds, and by certain hidden ways it diffuses itself throughout the whole orb."||

* Faber's Dissert. on the Cabiri. v. i. p. 258.

† Le caractère de barque, est composé de la figure de vaisseau, de celle de bouches et du chiffre huit, ce qui peut faire allusion au nombre des personnes, qui étoient dans l'arche.

On trouve encore les deux caractères huit, et bouche avec celui d'eau pour exprimer navigation heureuse.

Lettre de Pekin sur le Génie de la Langue Chinoise, &c. A. Bruxelles, 1773.

‡ Vido Maimon. de Idololatria.

§ Et Sanchon. apud Euseb. Evan. l. i. c. 10.

¶ Ἡλιον καὶ Κρόνον καὶ Παν, ἐπὶ δὲ Δία, τὸν ὑπὸ τινὶ Ἀμμωνᾷ προσπαρονομαζόμενον πρὸς δὲ ταῦτοις Ἡραν καὶ Ἥφαιστον, ἐπὶ δὲ Ἑρμῆν, καὶ τελευταίον Ἐρμῆν. That is, "The Sun, Saturn, Rhea, Jupiter (by some called Ammon), Juno, Vulcan, Vesta, and Mercury."

Diodor. Sicul. l. i., p. 12.

|| Martianus, cum suam Philologiam ad Solis orbem introducit, eam dicentem facit, se ibi navim cernere, quæ diversorum sententiis gubernata, huc illucve prout naturæ impetus fert, impellitur, eandem flammis universam conficere pretiosissimis mercibus esse onustam, septem ei fratres processere; leonem in malo et crocodilum extrinsecus esse depictos; intrinsecus lucis fontem coercere, quam occultis quibusdam viis per universum orbem diffundat.

Martian. Dapilla Satyrie. l. ii. p. 43.

Thus we find that the Egyptians esteemed the Ark as an emblem of the system of the heavens.

The Egyptians were in the habit of depicting the sun with a juvenile round face, and of placing him in a ship which was borne by a crocodile. The ship signified the sun's motion in the moist atmosphere; the crocodile rain water, which is caused by the sun, who, by his salutary rays, separates all impurities from it.*

The crocodile was very greatly revered by the Egyptians; and according to Diodorus, for the following reason:—Their king, Menas, or Menes, had been in great danger of drowning, but was wafted through the waters to land by a crocodile. In memory of this event he founded a city which he denominated from the event, the City of the Crocodile.†

Allegory and personification were peculiarly agreeable to the genius of antiquity; and the simplicity of truth was perpetually sacrificed at the shrine of poetical decoration. Hence we find that the old mythologists invented a variety of sacred emblems, expressive of the helio-arkite objects of worship.

The Menas of Egypt, like the Menu of Hindostan, the Minos of Crete, and the Mannus of Germany, are equally derived from the Scriptural appellation Nuh or Noah.‡ Mania is the Noëtic Ark, and her allegorical children, the Manes, however their history may have been corrupted, are no other than the patriarch and his family.§

The crocodile, upon which Menes is said to have been carried, was the *ῥῆν* tannin or sea-monster, which symbolised the Ark. Achilles Tatius assigns a curious reason for Osiris or the sun being placed on a boat resembling a crocodile, viz., that his teeth were equal in number to the days of the year; and as it is the sun that makes this division of the year into 365 days, on that account they placed the image of the sun in a boat formed like a crocodile.||

This circumstance may serve to convince us that the Egyptians, in their endeavours to find out the occult properties of animals, fit to illustrate their symbolical theology, however in most cases successful, were sometimes deficient in the natural history of the animal selected for the purpose, for it is not agreed among naturalists that the crocodile has 365 teeth, though they are numerous.

The group under consideration was certainly the Noëtic Ogdoad. Previous to the building of the Tower of Babel all mankind were accustomed solemnly to commemorate the catastrophe of the Deluge; but, observes Mr. Faber, I think it probable that they had

* Diocl. Sic. lib. i. p. 56.

† *Egyptii Solem pingebant juvenile ac rotunda facie, eumque in navi collocabant, quam Crocodilus ferebat; per navigium motum ejus in humido significantes; per Crocodelum vero aquam pluviam, cujus causa Soli tribuitur, ex qua noxia quoque salutaribus suis radiis Sol secernit.*

Euseb. de press. En. lib., iii. c. 3, p. 115.

‡ *נוח*, the name of Noah, with the addition of the prefix *מ* or the particle *Ma*: thus *Ma-Noah*, will signify the great Noah.

Vide Heseh. Lex. Vox *Ma*.

§ Faber's Dissert. on the Cabiri, v. i., p. 186.

|| See the Supplement to Montfaucon's Antiquity Explained, vol. ii. p. 230.

now begun to entertain too excessive a veneration for their arkite ancestors. This veneration was by the degenerate Nimrod soon perverted into gross idolatry, and blinded with the antediluvian worship of the host of heaven. Noah and the sun were henceforth regarded as one divine object; and the Ark, in which he was preserved, was profanely revered in conjunction with the moon.

The Chaldeans soon became famous throughout the world for their astronomical researches; and, while they marshalled the stars in a variety of distinct constellations, they were not forgetful to depict upon their sphere the principal events which are narrated in the history of the Deluge. The Egyptians call the Ark the Ship of Osiris, and the Greeks call it the Argo.*

By whatever name it was called, the group now under consideration had evidently a reference to Noah and his family originally. The Chaldeans and Egyptians considered that Noah and his sons were translated into the heavens; and that Noah, called by them Osiris, governed the universe. Hence they always depicted him as a mortal. The fondness for secrecy and for enveloping truths or opinions in a cloak of mystery, was a favourite trait of the Egyptian priesthood. Hence the distinction of Esoteric and Exoteric philosophy invented by them, and afterwards imitated by the Greeks. It was with this view, that is, with a view to secrecy, that the Egyptians retained the system of symbols so long among them. It answered their purpose; it concealed from vulgar curiosity the wonders of their learning.

It may properly be asked to whom did this group originally belong? I would answer certainly to the Amonian family, all of whom affected to be called 'Ἡλιαδαί or the offspring of the sun; under this title, they alluded to their great ancestor, the Father of all.†

The Amonian families went abroad under the sanction and direction of their priests, and carried with them both the rites and records of the country. Hence the wonderful resemblance in the rites, customs, and terms of worship among nations widely separated in Britain, Ireland, China, Japan, and the newly-discovered countries on the face of the globe. As the group we have been speaking of was found in the district which formerly was inhabited by the Brigantes, a Phœnician people, there is every reason to suppose it belonged to that powerful and migratory nation.‡ They were the first inhabitants of Europe who came over from the coasts of Gaul before the Belgæ arrived here.§ They esteemed themselves the Aborigines of this island.||

We have noticed that the group now under consideration was by the Babylonians, called the Oc Tôi; by the Egyptians, the Ship of

* Τὸ πλοῖον δὲ καλεῖται Ἑλλήνην Ἀργὴν, τῇ Ὀσίριδος νεκρὸν ἔδωκεν ἐπὶ τιμῇ κατεπιγυμναῖον. Plutarch. Is. & Osir. V. l., p. 56.

† Vide Bryant, vol. ii., p. 61.

‡ "Brigantes fuisse Phœnicum populos qui d' Galocœcis oris in Iberniam asspulerunt. Brigantes Ibernios collocat Ptolemæus in australi hujus insulæ [Iberniz] plaga, tamquam is cognatos, qui in Britannia clari hoc nomine extiterunt.

Vellaneuvæ's Iberniz Phœnicis, p. 51 and 52.

§ The Belgæ arrived in Britain about 500 years B.C. Vide Pinkerton and Whitaker's Manchester, v. i., p. 6, 7.

|| Vide sub Bregantes in Ree's Cyclopedia.

Osiris, and by the Greeks the Argo; each term having a reference to Noah and his sons; and we have seen that the sea monster upon which the eight figures are standing, is a symbol of the Ark. It now remains only for us to make a few observations on the figures themselves.

These figures, as well as the group itself, are formed of wood, according to the custom of the early inhabitants of Egypt, as Pausanias relates.* The figures are naked, to show that they are more than ordinary mortals.†

Plutarch tells us that Osiris is depicted as a man having the genital member erect, as in these figures.‡

The two disks upon each figure are to represent the universe divided into two regions. The one represents the active, the other the passive. The immutable region of the world extends from the sphere termed ἀπλανής to the orbit of the moon.§

The disk upon the breast represents the active, the other through which the "membrum genitale" passes, the passive region, which the sun, or Osiris fertilizes. According to the saying of the ancients|| the sun renders nature prolific. And Kircher tells us that the "membrum genitale" is the index and mark of fecundity.

The club, or baculus, carried in the right hand, is the ensign of power or dominion.¶

From what has been adduced, it is evident that this group, primarily signified *Noah and his family*; and secondarily, *the sun and the rest of the planets*, and that it was brought to this country by some of the Amonian family who were, perhaps, shipwrecked on the coast of Holderness, in ages long ago, otherwise how can we account for its being found in a bed of clay six feet below the surface of the earth.

The Continent of Europe was peopled by the grandchildren of Japhet (Geo. Sac. l. iii. c. 1.) A wandering tribe, called Hord Gaeli, paid England a casual visit, and named it the Watergirt Green Plot, according to the testimony of the Welsh Bards, and having been tempted to take possession of it, they found it so rich and beautiful, that they changed its name to the Honey Island. This took place about A.M. 1910, or B.C. 2094, the exact period when Minus founded the kingdom of Assyria, a little before Abraham went into the land of Canaan.

* "Primis illis temporibus apud Græcos ipsius quidem sententia lignea fuisse simulachra illa præsertim, quæ Egyptii confecerant."

† "Alexander Aphrodisæus arbitratur, Deorum, atque regum olim effigies nudas esse propositas, ut id esset argumento, eorum vim omnibus esse nudam et apertam, principesque sincero animo, vitii minime inquinato aut fraude fucato esse debere.

Chartar. Deor. que ab Antiq. Coleb. Imag. p. 12.

‡ "Veluti homo, genitale membrum erectum habens." Lib. de Iside and Osiride.

§ Chartarius says—"ei Discus adjacet, quo mundi rotunditas significatur; nam Sol quem Horus refert, mundum quotidie suo cursu obit. Imag. Deor. lib. i., p. 294.

|| Ocellus divides all nature into generative causes, and passive and prolific principles. ἀπὸ τοῦ παντός c. ii. ap. Opuscul. Mythol. Vossius de Frig. et Prog. Idolatriæ lib. ii.

¶ "Ὁ ἅλιος σπέρμαίνεν λανταὶ τῆς Φύσεως. Euseb. P. Evan. l. iii. c. 13. Macrobius asserts the same thing, "Deus hic inseminat, progenerat fovet, nutrit, maturatque." Satur. lib. i. c. 27.

¶ Kircher, speaking of the Baculus, or Staff, which Osiris carries in his right hand, says that the "Baculus imperium quo pollet, denotat." Pignor. Mens. Isacæ. Exp. p. 89. Tab. ii. Fig. 2.

Sceptrum, quod manu gerit, eum, regem monstrat; id est parvum; nam inferioris hujus orbis regnum representat; ita Perphyrus hoc explicat, quem admodum Eusebius refert. Vide Chartarius Imag. Deor. p. 187.



WOVEN BAG FROM THE GRAVES AT ARICA.

THE beautiful bag or pouch, here engraved, was brought a short time back from Arica, in Peru, where it was found in the Mummy Graves, along with the wicker-work basket, also here engraved, by my friend the Rev. Dr. Hume, F.S.A. The bag is beautifully woven in colours in alternate stripes of plain lines and of geometric patterns, and has nine tassels attached to the bottom. It measures 7 inches in width at the mouth, and, inclusive of the tassels, is 12 inches in depth. It is supposed to have held Maize-meal, or perhaps tobacco, for the use of the dead.



The basket is of wicker-work, formed of bent-grass, and also served as a food-vessel to bury with the dead. Nets, and small vessels of earthenware, are also found in the graves; the former probably to hold the *chicha*, the latter to contain some vegetable substance for food.

LLEWELLYNN JEWITT.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

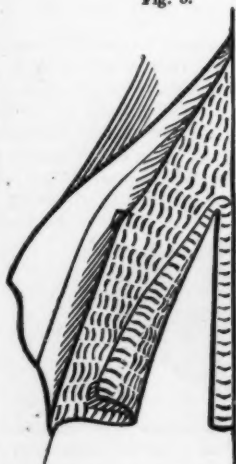


Fig. 4.



ILLUSTRATIONS OF
MEDIÆVAL ARMS AND ARMOUR.

MEDIEVAL ARMS AND ARMOUR. No. 5.

BY JOHN HEWITT.

It is curious with what pertinacity writers will re-affirm that which has once been told in some old book. To practical investigators of ancient military equipment, for instance, nothing can be more clear than that the chain-mail hauberk of the middle-age knights was a net-work of iron complete in itself ("self-standing," as the Germans have it); and therefore presenting the same appearance on both sides. Yet there are not wanting writers who persist in telling us that this garment was, in the thirteenth century, formed of metal rings, sewn edgewise on a fabric of cloth or leather. We have already pointed out that the perfect interlinked mail lorica is most clearly seen among the sculptures on the base of the Trajan Column; and, in order that this evidence may be easily accessible, we have placed a large and fine photograph of the monument in the Royal Artillery Museum, at Woolwich. In the further hope of mitigating this hallucination, we now offer two additional evidences, to be found in London itself.

Fig. 3, Plate XXVII., is from the knightly effigy in St. Saviour's Church, a sculpture in wood apparently of the thirteenth century. It will be seen that the skirt of the hauberk turns over in a fold, thus disclosing the inside of the garment, which is of the same fabric as the exterior. The sketchy lines on each side indicate the surcoat. Fig. 4, on the same plate, is a portion of one of the sculptured effigies in the Temple Church, the fourth figure on the south side; attributed to Bryan de Bois Gilbert. This monument is also of the thirteenth century and contributes similar evidence to the last. Other English examples have been observed, as those of the knightly figures at Aston, Warwickshire, Dacre, Cumberland, and Stowe-nine-Churches, Northamptonshire. But it is hoped that what has already been done will be enough for the purpose in view, and that we shall hear no more of "edgewise mail" from this to the crack of doom.

The group of knights, fig. 2, Plate XXVII., is from Royal MS. 20, D 1, one of the finest volumes for military subjects in the British Museum. The book contains a "Histoire Universelle," with other tracts. Besides conflicts of horse and foot, there are sea-fights, armed elephants, moveable scaffolds for besieging cities, archers both mounted and on foot, crossbowmen, and many curious examples of weapons, tents, horns four feet long, and other military appliances. The date of the volume is about 1300 or a little later. Our knights wear the sugar-loaf helm, its conical crown well contrived to turn off the stroke of an adverse weapon; while the abundance of perforations and the goodly size of the helm altogether, seem to afford as fair a chance against suffocation as a man-at-arms might reasonably hope to attain. The body-armour is of a kind that has long puzzled military antiquaries—and puzzles them still. They have discovered for it the name of "banded mail;" but how the bands are arranged, and

how the mail is arranged, are points still required to be slurred over. The leading knight appears to be the bannerer. He was always a picked man, one of the strongest and bravest of the host: he is here distinguished by carrying a dagger at his side. The rounded top of the shield is unusual at this time: the defence is more commonly triangular. Others of the figures in this codex wear round-topped skull-caps. The drawings are all either coloured or coloured and silvered; and the banded-mail is in every case represented by iron-colour or silvering.

Royal MS. 10, E IV, is also a rich harvest for the student of military antiquities; and the more interesting from its having belonged to the monastery of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield:—"Decretalium libra v. cum glossa, olim Domus S. Bartholomei in Smythfeld." Date, early fourteenth century. The conflict between a knight and a giant given on fig. 2 Plate XXVIII., is from folio 126.

Both combatants have banded-mail, that of the giant being reinforced with leg-armour of plate. This plate may have been of iron or *cuir-bouilli*, both materials being in use at the time. In monumental effigies it is often impossible to distinguish between the two, from their similar smooth surface. Both fighters wear the open bassinet (or *chapel de fer*), and both carry the triangular shield of the period, to which we have alluded in the preceding paragraph. The manner in which the shield was suspended by its strap so as to leave both hands free for more efficient attack, is well shown in the giant's figure; though indeed he does not seem to rely much on the arrangement in the present instance. This may arise from an overweening confidence in his two-hand axe; and certainly that is such a noble example of the implement as to justify any amount of temerity. We may further note that both champions have elbow-pieces of plate, and the giant wears gloves of mail over the tight sleeve of his hauberk. We are often called upon to admire the "wonderful freedom" of some middle-age figure (frequently a sore trial to our seriousness), but we think we may safely be permitted to invite attention to the thoroughly giantlike malignity which our artist has infused into the countenance of his principal personage.

It never rains but it pours. Here we have another giant, armed very similarly to the last, but remarkable from the design of his shield. This giant is Goliath himself, and forms one of the most curious pictures in a French manuscript History of the Old Testament, marked Royal, 2, B VII, in the British Museum; a work of the early part of the fourteenth century. We engrave it on Plate XXVII., fig. 1. Defences (helmets, &c.) taking the forms of human or animal heads were in vogue in the sixteenth century, but at this early period such fancies were very rare.

The belief in giants was still common at the close of the fifteenth century. In the earliest Collection of Ancient Armour of which we have any account, that of the French kings in the Castle of Amboise, we find, among the most notable relics, "l'espée du Géant qui fust conquis par un Roy de France en l'isle Nostre Dame." The inventory of this museum, dated 1499, is printed in the Biblio-

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



ILLUSTRATIONS OF
MEDIÆVAL ARMS AND ARMOUR.



thèque de l'Ecole des Chartes, 2nd series, vol. 4, p. 412, and the whole document is well worth examination by the student of military antiquities.

Fig. 1, Plate XXVIII., is from Royal MS., 16, G VI, folio 196. The title of the book is "*Gestes des Roys de France*." It is in fact the early form of the *Chroniques de S. Denis*, terminating with the death of Saint Louis. A singular circumstance led to this volume being wrongly dated by the museum authorities. A later hand had furnished an index to the book, and this index having been copied from the *Chron. de S. Denis* in its more advanced stage, the date of that stage had been adopted as the period of the manuscript. On pointing out that the costume in the illustrations would not suit the time assigned to the volume, the "powers" made closer examination, and soon hit upon the source of the mistake. There are 417 illuminations, embracing a wonderful variety of subjects—battles, sieges, huntings, coronations, pilgrims, &c., and the illustrations of armour are in great abundance. The scene we here reproduce represents an encounter between "*Looys le Debonaire*" and the Emperor; the king and his steed being abundantly *fleur-de-lisés*, while the band of *Almaynes* are clearly distinguished by the Imperial Eagle. The figure of the king affords a good example of the mounted knight of this day (about 1330). He wears the hauberk of banded mail, with knee-caps of plate—his helm is of the sugar-loaf form, with hinged visor, his triangular shield is much bowed; and his sword is of the pure old knightly type, straight, double-edged, and with plain cross-piece. All the other shields are flat, and the head-pieces are either rounded plate skull-caps, or coifs of banded mail. The spears have lozenge or leaf-shaped heads; two only are decorated with streamers (pennons?); pole-axes of plain form are also present.

Other drawings in the volume give armours of ordinary mail or of mixed mail and plate. The subjects are carefully coloured and richly gilt. At a later period the manuscript belonged to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, as appears by his autograph—"Cest livre est a moy homfrey Duc de Gloucestre du don les executeurs le S^r de * * *"

The whole book deserves a careful study. Mr. Albert Way, whose judgment on this subject will not be gainsaid, distinguishes it as "one of the most instructive volumes I have seen, in relation to the curious mixed armour of the period." *

* *Archæological Journal*, Vol. VII., p. 291.

"CHEAP TOMMY."

BY JOHN HOLLAND.

DOES any reader of the "RELICUARY" remember a man usually known by the above name, who about seventy years since was accustomed to visit the villages of North Derbyshire with his curious barrow of pedlery? The barrow *was* a curiosity—a wonder to, at least, the younger rustics—for it was a very Noah's Ark for the variety of its contents, raised and roofed indeed exactly like the toy exemplar of that famous vessel. At a time when the distance between the High Peak and Sheffield was, if not greater, more rarely traversed than at present, the periodical visits of "Cheap Tommy" were looked for as confidently as—by many parties more anxiously—than those of the cuckoo and the swallows. Cheap cutlery was a prime item of his ambulatory commerce; he had no steel pens, lucifer matches, or penny almanacks—the latter article, indeed, being then only known in the form of a contraband sheet, called "Paddy's Watch." But the contents of his "one-wheeled vehicle" excited hardly more surprise than the power and perseverance with which he pushed it along for so many years, through such long, steep, and rugged distances. Honest and independent, as well as sociable and facetious, he was always welcome to a night's lodging in the barns, and a meal in the kitchens of the farmers; and acting with commendable caution—for there were thieves in *those* "good old times," and among *those* "happy vallies"—he always slept with the barrow attached to his leg by a chain! Long before the advent of gaslights, steam-locomotives, photography, and electric telegraphs, he disappeared from his "accustomed haunts" among the villages of the Peak. Who was he? Whence came he? What was his end? This reminiscence and these questions have just been elicited during a casual interview with an aged Derbyshire worthy, quite as original in character, even more migratory in his habits, and perhaps, under widely different circumstances, still more extensively known in connection with his pursuits, than Old Tommy. JOHN BOHLER was born, I believe, at South Wingfield, on the last day of 1797. Commencing work as a stocking weaver—at that time a staple occupation of that place—he manifested an early instinct for collecting and identifying the wild plants of the neighbourhood. As he grew up and acquired experience and increase of knowledge, he became a collector of such native plants as retained a lingering reputation for their "virtues" amidst the growing influence of the mineral sublimates, and the vegetable alkaloids of the modern *Materia Medica*. In this pursuit he rambled over the United Kingdom; and probably there was hardly a rare and *saleable* "medical plant" in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, of which he did not know the reputed use and habitat. Outgrowing the patronage of the doctors, to say nothing of extirpating the rarer plants, and availing himself of such sources of information as were open to him, he became an accomplished "field botanist;" and was not only acquainted with almost every one of our indigenous

plants, and with the most secret haunts of the rarest of them, but with amateur and professional devotees of the British Flora far and wide. Addressing himself more especially to the study and collection of cryptogamous plants, his name appeared more than twenty years ago in a publication entitled "*Lichenes Brittanici*," illustrated with *actual specimens*, neatly mounted, of these vegetable "Time-stains," as they have been poetically called. Perhaps the engagement most complimentary to his genius and habits, as well as otherwise agreeable, was his employment, a few years since, in exploring the Snowdonian range of mountains in connection with a Botanical Committee of the British Association. The latest evidence I have seen of his professional skill, is the list of Roche Abbey plants appended to Dr. Aveling's admirable history of that monastic establishment. Latterly the fungi, a very interesting, but commonly repulsive tribe, have engaged his attention; but however little attractive the vocation of a "collector of toadstools" may be to persons whose taste is confined to two species, viz.—the mushroom and the truffle, it is still less remunerative! Botany, however, in all its phases, is generally regarded as an amiable and socializing study; but it may well be doubted whether its pursuit to the wide and wandering extent above indicated, is calculated to foster the esoteric duties and sympathies of *res angusta domi*. At all events, I never see the old Derbyshire Botanist, and think of his life-long "Pursuit of knowledge under difficulties," without recognizing in him a genuine representative of that once well-known, but now nearly extinct character, "THE OLD ENGLISH SIMPLER."

MOSES WEBSTER.

BY J. B. ROBINSON.

AMONGST the many worthies of Derbyshire, the name of Moses Webster should find a place, his long life having been full of energy and enterprise, combined with tact and talent of no mean order of excellence. Knowing him personally for many years, I am enabled, from the conversations I have had with him, to give a brief sketch of the principal events in his life.

He was born in Becket-Well Lane, Derby, on the 10th of September, 1792, and at an early age was apprenticed to Messrs. Duesbury and Kean, at the Old China Works, on the Nottingham Road, to learn the art of painting on China, in which he soon began to excel, more especially in copying and painting flowers from nature; and gave such satisfaction to his masters, that when his time of service expired he was engaged as a journeyman. Here he remained for two years, when his services were sought for at an increased salary by Messrs. Flight and Barr, of the Royal Porcelain Works, Worcester; and removing from Derby, he remained with this firm four years, when he was induced to go to London, where he was employed by various persons for the next two years; but, feeling unsettled in his mind, and longing to get back to Derby, he made an engagement with Mr.

Robert Bloor, the then proprietor of the China Works, with whom he remained for eight years, when he finally gave up his profession of China painting. He then commenced a new career as landscape artist in oil and water colour, producing during the remainder of his life, no less than eight hundred drawings, paintings, and sketches, some of which possess great merit, and are principally to be found in the hands of the nobility and gentry of the Midland Counties. A large number of his sketches were lithographed and published by subscription; amongst these may be named views of the towns of Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester, and nearly all the seats of the nobility and gentry within a radius of twenty miles round Derby; his last work of this kind being a view of Spondon Hall, the residence of W. T. Cox, Esq.

He also published views of many of the churches and public buildings in Derby and neighbourhood, and was for some time drawing-master to the Grammar Schools and Mechanics' Institutes of both Derby and Nottingham.

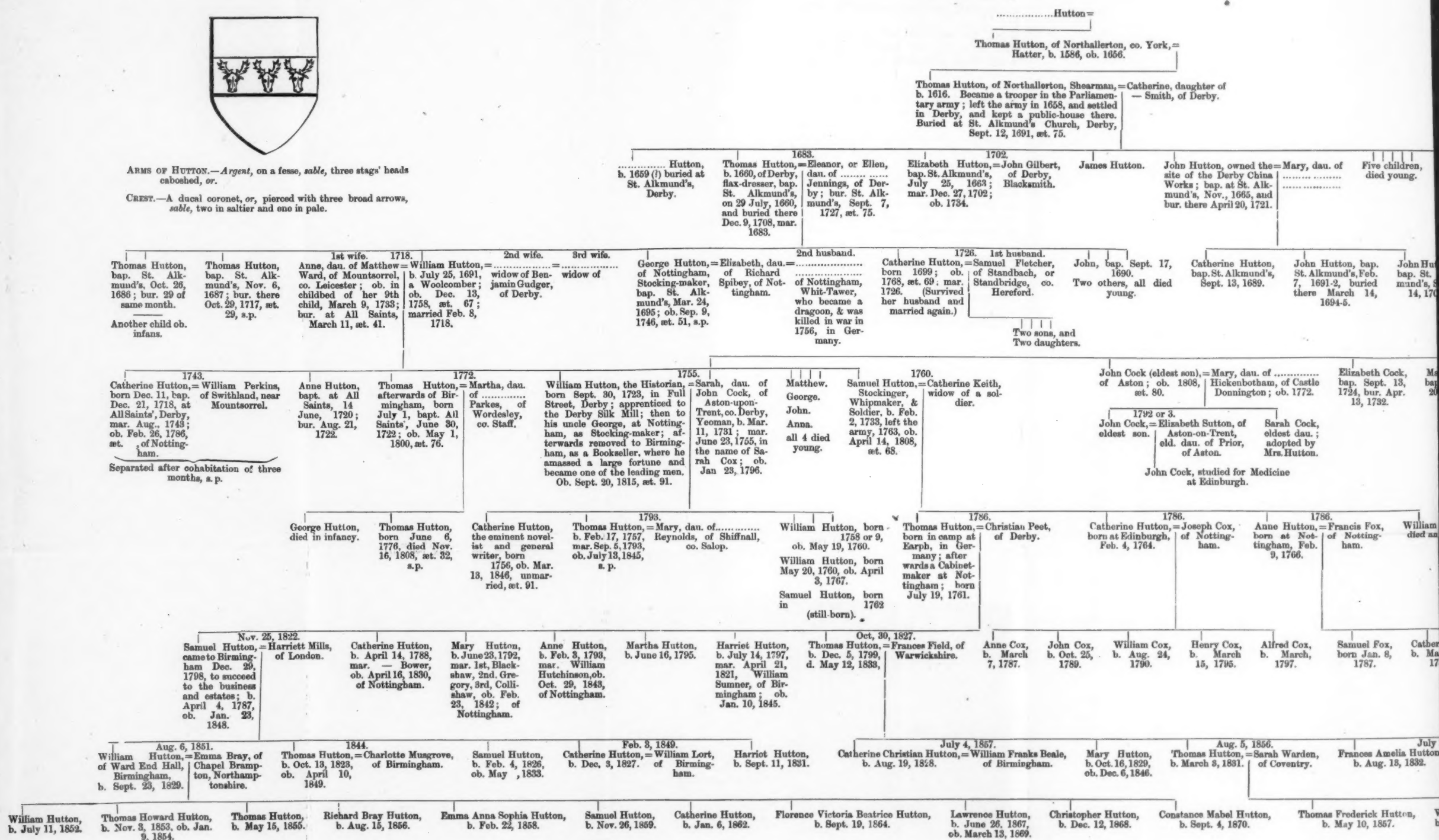
His pencil sketches are very delicate and beautiful, and I may also add truthful, both in his delineation of the architectural details and foliage of the various trees which are shown in the views taken by him, now in my own possession.

I have also nearly the last picture he executed, viz., a group of flowers in water colour, of large size, which he painted expressly for me, his age at the time being seventy-four. This painting has great merit, the flowers being true to nature, although as a whole not equal to those he produced at an earlier period. During its progress I paid him a visit, and noticed that he did not wear spectacles, and that all the delicate touches were put in without their aid; but very soon afterwards his sight began to fail, which ultimately put a stop to his career as an artist.

In person he was tall, and rather stout, with a good-tempered looking face, and a genial smile for his friends. Up to the last time I saw him his step was firm and his mien upright, and had it not been for the loss of his teeth no one would have judged him to be so old. His death took place on the 20th of October, 1870, being then in his 79th year; his wife, who had long been an invalid, having died a few months previously.



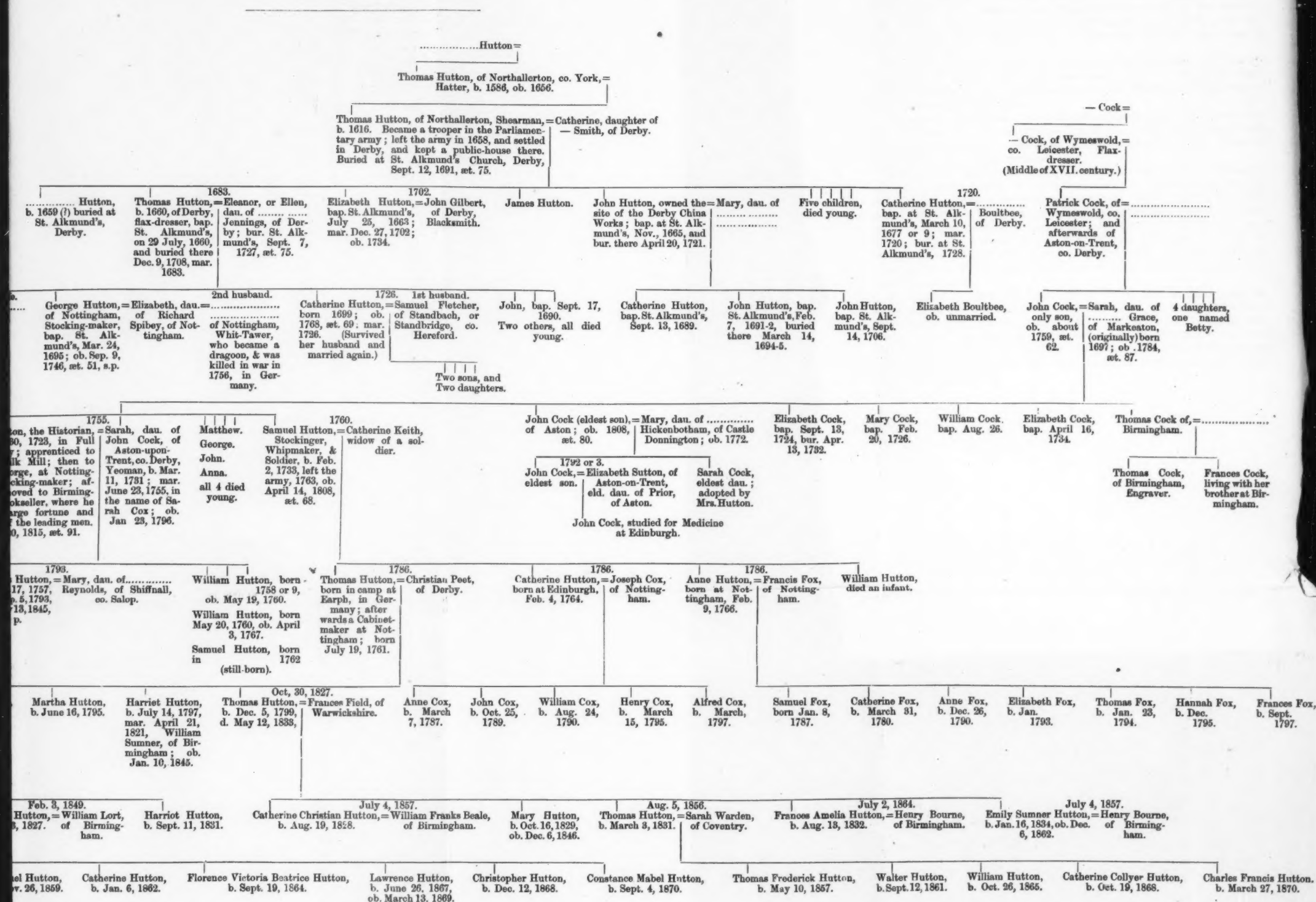
CREST.—A ducal coronet, *or*, pierced with three broad arrows, *sable*, two in saltier and one in pale.



EE OF THE FAMILY OF HUTTON, OF DERBY, BIRMINGHAM, ETC., ETC.

PLATE 2

DRAWN UP FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.





SAMUEL HUTTON: "THE LIFE OF AN OLD SOLDIER."

EVERYONE has heard and read of William Hutton, the Historian—the "English Franklin," as he has not inaptly been called—whose autobiography forms at the same time one of the most instructive and entertaining of any that has been penned; and everyone has grieved with him over the recounting of his early vicissitudes and trials, and rejoiced with him over his hard-earned and well-deserved success in later life. But, though everyone has heard of him, and of his painful struggles, his enterprise, his industry, and his determination, few have heard of the almost parallel career, in some respects, of his brother, Samuel Hutton, who, in integrity of character, in strange vicissitudes of career, and in many other points, was almost his counterpart.

Of this wonderful man, born, like his brother, in Derby—apprenticed, like his brother, to the silk mill; afterwards, still like his brother, again apprenticed to the stocking-making; running away from his master, like his brother; and, like him ultimately settling and dying in Birmingham, his life is one which should be grafted in our minds with that of William Hutton, the Historian. And so, in the life of the Historian, which I am preparing, it will be.

For the following autobiography of Samuel Hutton, related by himself, and written down by his niece, the gifted authoress, Catherine Hutton, I am indebted to the present representative of the family, whose permission I have to make it known to the readers of the "RELIQUARY." It has not before been printed. The original MS., in the clear and peculiarly neat and careful handwriting of the novelist, belongs to William Hutton, Esq., Ward End Hall; the inheritor alike of the good qualities and the good fortunes of the Hutton family, by whom it has been unreservedly placed in my hands. I print it verbatim.

The pedigree, with which I accompany this article, has been drawn up by myself from various sources, and is the only one which has been prepared. It seemed to me that it would be well to show in this form, all that could well be got together concerning a family so rich in "worthies," and containing, all living at the same time and in the same place, three such genuine worthies as William Hutton, "The Historian," Samuel Hutton, "The Old Soldier," and Catherine Hutton, "The Novelist."

LLWELLYNN JEWITT.

Winster Hall, Derbyshire.

I WAS born at Derby in the year 1733. My mother died soon after my birth; my father was a man of a handsome person, a commanding manner, exceeding good sense, and exceeding bad conduct. He wrote and spoke well; he was the oracle and dictator of his, and the house, and unmindful of his family. The effects of my mother's death were soon visible. Though unable to control her husband, it appeared that he had, on her account, kept within certain bounds. He now gave up housekeeping, sold his furniture, and swallowed in the form of ale the money it produced. I have heard that he was never sober while any part of it remained.

My father's table was not well provided at his lodgings. On Sunday it produced a small piece of boiled beef : on the Monday, the remains of it cold ; and on the five following days oatmeal hasty pudding. Potatoes were not then known as common food. The breakfasts were of bread and milk ; the suppers of bread and cheese.

I slept on a bag of chaff thrown under the stairs, and my only covering was an old ragged petticoat. I was chidden and beaten by the woman in whose house we lodged ; I was kicked and cuffed by her sons ; and I was whipped by my father, who was frequently heard to say that he wished somebody would take me off his hands. This treatment made me stubborn. I knew I had no friend, and I was often invincibly silent when I was asked a question.

At seven years of age I was set to work in the silk mills, where I toiled from five o'clock in the morning till seven at night for the weekly sum of one shilling. This paid for my board and lodging, and rendered me independent of my father, except for the clothes I wore.

There a remarkable circumstance occurred to me. Afraid of being past my hour in a morning, and deceived by a clouded moon, I frequently rose in the night, mistaking it for day. At one of these times, I found all was silent in the mill, and I knew that I was too early. As I stood leaning pensively on the parapet of the bridge, I heard the clattering of horses' feet ; and, without turning my head, I asked what it was o'clock. No answer being given, I turned to look, and I distinctly saw the appearance of a man, riding one horse and leading another, on the mill-wheel. The clock then struck four, and the apparition vanished.

The reality of this has been doubted. It has been urged to me that the intellects of a sleepy boy at such an hour, were not sufficiently clear to decide upon so important a point as the appearance of ghosts. In short, that I must have been asleep ; that the man and horses moving on the mill-wheel must have been the subjects of my dream, and that I was awakened by the striking of the clock. But I am as certain that I saw them there, as that I have now been relating that circumstance. I am not afraid of ghosts. On the contrary, the certainty of having seen one has made me desirous of meeting with others, and I have sought them at midnight in churchyards, and on fields of unburied dead. But I am as little visionary as I am afraid, and I own that I never saw any other apparition than that upon the mill-wheel.

At ten years of age I was taken from my present employment, and apprenticed to my uncle, a stocking-maker at Nottingham. What was taken from the term of my first servitude, however, was thrown into the second, which was to be eleven years. My uncle was a man of excellent principles, and strict integrity ; but there was nothing conciliating in his behaviour to me. His wife was cunning, artful, deceitful, and parsimonious. Among her other arts, she had that of governing her husband. It was his business to see that a reasonable quantity of work was done by the apprentices ; and hers to keep their animal powers in motion at the least possible cost.

I was regarded by all, and I must acknowledge with some appearance of reason, as an obstinate incorrigible lad, whom it was in vain to take any pains with. Thus every man's hand was against me ; though mine had as yet been against no man.

The sedentary occupation of weaving stockings is so repugnant to the spirit and activity of youth, that nothing is more common than for the apprentices to abscond. One of those belonging to my uncle, a nephew of his wife, had frequently endeavoured to prevail upon me to try the experiment. At length he succeeded. We ran away together repeatedly ; sometimes separately ; but, children as we were, we could form no plan. We were seldom absent longer than a day or two ; or farther distant than the environs of the town ; when some person sent in pursuit of us would generally find us under a hedge, without any other gratification than the negative one, that we were not making stockings.

In one of my solitary excursions, however, I took it into my head to go to a village near Mountsorel, where two of my mother's sisters resided. I made myself known to my aunts ; but they judged it expedient to send me back ; and the husband of one of them mounted his horse, placed me behind him, and delivered me into the hands of my uncle.

When I was thirteen I executed a bolder scheme. I ran away for about the tenth time, and, at the instigation of my fellow apprentice, I took with me four pairs of hose. I can offer no apology for such conduct. I can only be thankful to Providence that, never having known affection from any human being on one hand ; and prompted by necessity and evil counsel on the other ; an outcast from the society of the good, and exposed to the temptations of the wicked, I have not more sins to repent of than I now have.

I went to a village a few miles from Nottingham, where I offered my goods for sale. The youth of the tradesman rendered his honesty suspected ; every one to whom I

showed the stockings enquired how I came by them. My answer was ready. "My father lived at Derby, he was a maker of hose, and had employed me to sell them." It is a maxim that one should believe only half of what is said: here belief should have been limited to a third.

It happened, unfortunately for me, that two of the persons to whom I addressed myself were going to Derby on business of their own; and after some deliberation, they determined to ascertain what portion of my story was true. One of them placed me behind him on his horse, and carried me through Nottingham (the town to which I and my stockings belonged) in their way to Derby, where I had now no connexion.

I was under no uneasiness; for I was resolved to make my escape, and I did not doubt that, in so long a journey, the opportunities would be many. The first that presented itself was in Risley field. I saw a house in an enclosure at a small distance from the road. I suffered my conductors to pass it, when gently slipping down behind, I ran towards it with my utmost speed. But I could not perform this manœuvre without being observed, and the greater my desire to elude their vigilance, the greater were the hopes of the horsemen to find me a thief. One of them instantly dismounted, pursued me, and caught hold of my leg as I was getting over the hedge. I was replaced in my former situation, and held so fast that running away was impracticable.

We alighted at the George inn at Derby, where it so happened that one of the women servants knew me and my family; and she informed my conductors, to their extreme mortification, that my father did indeed live at Derby; but that I and my hose belonged to Nottingham, where I was apprenticed. Having brought their troublesome charge so far, only to carry him back again, they resolved to have the pleasure of presenting him to his father. I did not like this. My father was a personage at no time favourable to me, and, at such a time I was particularly desirous to keep out of his way.

I was obliged to submit; but fortune proved more friendly to me than to my keepers. My father was standing in the street, before his dwelling; and the moment he beheld me with attendants, he understood the whole affair. Before they had time to speak, he called out, in a magisterial tone, "Take the hound-gallion away! I will have nothing to do with him!" And when the men were proceeding to open the case, he cried aloud, "I say take him away!" They found themselves obliged to obey this command, and they took me back to the George inn, and gave me a dinner, which grief would not allow me to eat.

They went about the business which had brought them to Derby, and they gave me in charge to "Boots." But "Boots" had other avocations than the attending run-away apprentices, and one of these was to carry coal into the house. In this he conceived I might be of use to him, and he provided me with a load as well as himself. A gentleman who was standing in the inn yard, and who knew that I was a prisoner, cried, "You can run faster than that man—why don't you set off?" I made no reply; but to set down the coal basket and run out of the yard was the work of a moment.

I should have effected my escape, had not the cry of "Stop thief!" arrested my progress. All were ready to assist in so laudable a work as the stopping a thief; the nearest laid hold of me, and I was again committed to the care of "Boots." Having found me as slippery an apprentice to the profession of coal-bearer as I had proved to the trade of stocking-maker, he trusted me no more. He locked me up in his own office, where I continued a close prisoner till the return of my former conductors. Boots then related my attempt at my own liberation, and demanded sixpence for the care he had taken of me. This was an additional grievance. The money was paid, though with great reluctance, and I believe my two honest men would consider well before they again undertook to secure a run-away apprentice and detect a thief.

I was again placed behind one of the men, and we set out on our return to Nottingham. I still adhered to my resolution of escaping, if possible, but I was held so fast that I had no opportunity of making the trial till we were entering the town, when the horse taking fright at a bonfire that was made on account of the victory of Culloden, my keeper was obliged to let go his hold. That instant I was off the horse; but I sunk so deep in the mud that I could not disengage myself. A number of charitable hands were stretched out to extricate the poor lad that had been thrown down. I wished for nothing but that I might be suffered to lie in the mire till my fellow travellers were gone. Charity prevailed; I was once more placed upon the horse, and now carried safely to my uncle.

My conductors vented some of their ill-humour in giving me the character I well deserved; but I think they retained enough to let the next young vagabond, who offered stockings for sale, escape without such a minute investigation.

A severe beating was the never failing reward of one of our expeditions; but this appeared to be of so heinous a nature that to the discipline of the cudgel was added

a log of wood, so heavy, that I could but just lift it with both my hands. This was fastened by a chain, round my ankle. My fellow apprentice, who, though not a partner in this undertaking, had often been a dealer in hose, was secured in a similar manner. But cudgels, and logs, and chains, cannot bind a young and enterprising spirit. I was equally averse to my occupation and my confinement, and I determined to be free.

My companion and I essayed our powers. We could not run away, with such weighty impediments at our feet; but we succeeded from our stocking-frames, and carried our logs into an adjacent field, where we were found sitting on the grass, in great composure, making experiments on our chains with a knife.

It was not long before my fellow apprentice procured a chisel, an instrument which we hoped would set us at liberty. We repaired to one of our favourite fields, where we worked all day at our fetters, and had just got so far as to break our chisel, when we were seized, and taken prisoners into the work room.

My uncle, though he had a strong partiality for the cudgel, was no friend to chains. He, therefore, privately desired my brother* (who was also his apprentice) to come to him as a suppliant, while I was present, and to intreat that the restriction of the logs might be removed. This was done; and, after a formal lecture from my uncle on the duties of an apprentice, and the charms of the stocking-frame, we were restored to the rights of man, those of using our own legs at our own pleasure.

So little impression did the harangue of my uncle make upon my mind; so thoroughly weary was I of the confinement of an apprentice; and so mortally did I hate his beloved stocking-frame; that the first use I made of my liberty was to elope. I had sense enough to know that thieving led to hanging; and as my comrade had entered on the one, I thought I might arrive on the other. I had no mind to reach this termination of my travels, and I resolved to go alone. I made another resolve—that no earthly power should bring me back while I could be compelled to sit at a stocking-frame. In consequence of this resolution, and, contrary to all my former proceedings, except when I visited my aunts, I took the direct road to London.

I passed through Loughborough without stopping, and through Mountsorrel without visiting my aunts; and, having left behind me every place and every creature I had seen before, I concluded that I was safe from pursuit.

My clothes were whole and decent, but every pocket was empty. I did not beg; nor did I steal. Lying was a vice I could not so easily avoid; though I kept as near the truth as I could without betraying my situation. I joined some travellers, or I loitered about some house, till I attracted notice; and in answer to any enquiries, I said that I was a poor lad, whose parents were dead, and that I had neither money nor friends. This tale excited some suspicion; but it procured me, now and then, a half-penny, or a crust of bread; and at night, if the barn door was shut against me, I found a comfortable lodging under a hay-stack.

I travelled in this manner till I had nearly reached Market Harborough; when, seeing two men leading a cart with manure, in a farm-yard, I stopped, in hopes of getting something to eat. One of them, who I afterwards found was the farmer's son, questioned me more closely than I liked; but I came off pretty well. At last he said, "If tha'st nothink to eat, why dussent 'ta work; I canna find that th' yarth yields vittles without work." I told him that I was very willing to work, but that I did not know anybody who would employ me. "If that be hit," said the young farmer, "Thee shallent clam for want o'summat to do. I'll set thee of a job, and thee shalt addle thy dinner."

I finished my job to the satisfaction of my employer, and began another without bidding. At night I had the good fortune to be turned into the barn. The next morning I rose with the dawn, and stuck close to the young farmer. I did all that he bade me do, and much that he did not; and at night I heard him say to his father, "He dussent understand much o'the natur o'things, to be sure; but he oases middling well. He's a pretty, farrantly lad, and I think we'll e'en keep him till after harvest."

I was now in place. I performed the lower offices of husbandry. I was fed upon whey porridge in a morning; broth at dinner; and cheese at night; with a proper proportion of brown bread to each; and I slept on clean straw in a comfortable part of the barn. I was a good servant under a good master, till one unlucky day that I was sent, with a halter in my hand, to catch a horse. I was perfectly ignorant of the art of catching a horse, but, determined to succeed, I marched boldly towards him. He suffered me to approach very near, when, not liking the appearance of either me, or my halter, he turned his tail upon me, and walked slowly away. I followed; I quickened my pace, to overtake him; he trotted out of my reach; I ran, he galloped; and I chased him over every blade of grass in the field. As I found it impossible to get hold of him, I conceived the project of sending him home before

* William Hutton, the Historian.

me; I therefore set the gate open, and endeavoured to drive him through the opening. I succeeded in driving the horse, but not in driving him through the gate-way. Whether his imagination reached so far as the farmer's cart, which awaited him at home, I know not; but whenever I had got him near the gate, he made a sudden double, and paraded his pasture with increased speed, throwing out his heels by way of defiance.

Flesh and blood could not stand this! Despairing of catching the horse, I resolved to punish him for not being caught, and I pelted him with a shower of stones. This was more than he could bear, and he leapt over a rail, left me in full possession of the scene of contest, and was out of sight in a minute.

The horse having run away, nothing remained but for me to do so too, as I dared not face my master. I therefore left him to get in his harvest, when it should please Providence to send it, and pursued my way towards London.

I had not travelled far before I was sensible of the approach of my old adversary, hunger. I saw some bricklayers building a house, and I set my hand to the work. Whoever was at a loss for materials I supplied with them. Whatever was in the way I removed, or assisted others to remove, if it was beyond my own strength. This procured me some scraps of meat, and a share of the allowance of beer. And the following day one of the labourers being drunk and saucy, his master discharged him, and retained me, boy as I was, in his place.

I may here observe that no master is more severe with his servant—no despot more tyrannical to his subject—than a working bricklayer is to his labourer, or a chimney-sweeper is to his boy. No men are more tenacious of their dignity, when compared with their assistants, than these men of soot and mortar.

I served my bricklayer with punctuality, and enjoyed the fruits of my labour, till one day, while I was carrying a bucket with white-wash up a ladder, my foot slipped, and I fell to the ground. I was nearly at the top of the ladder when this misfortune happened, and I was stunned by the fall. I soon recovered, when I thought not of myself, but sent an enquiring look after the bucket. I found that it had fared the worst of the two, for it was dashed to pieces; and not only so, but its contents had fallen on the front of the house, and, as I believed had spoiled it for ever. I might have weathered the wreck of the bucket, but the ruin of the house was too much for me. I looked around with a fearful eye, and seeing that no creature was a witness of the catastrophe, I advanced ten miles nearer London that night.

I was next entertained in the service of a miller; but I had not been long with him before not only his mill, but the whole village in which it stood, were burnt to the ground. I had here the advantage of the rest of the sufferers. We were equally without a home; but I was accustomed to be without, and I had sustained no other loss.

I now made the best of my way to London, where I arrived on the 18th of August, 1746. Astonishment made me forget both hunger and fatigue.

On my arrival in London I was not a little surprised to see that the immense population of this great city was all moving the same way. Thousands were in motion before and behind me; but I scarcely met a human being. Whatever their business might be, it could not interrupt mine, and I made one of the throng, till we joined a multitude already assembled on Tower Hill.

I learned from some of the bystanders, that we were all met together to have the pleasure of seeing the heads of two noblemen chopped off with an axe; and that a stage, which I saw before me, had been erected for the purpose of showing the exhibition to the best advantage.

I had heard much of the rebels at Nottingham. I believed a rebel to be the blackest of all bloody-minded villains, and I was delighted with the opportunity of seeing two rebel chiefs, as I understood these lords to be, punished as they deserved. I had very nearly paid for this gratification with my life; for, on the bustle which preceded the entrance of the first lord, the pressure of the crowd became so great that I thought I should be suffocated; and this would probably have been the case, had not some one cried out, "The lad will be killed!" when a tall, strong fellow, whose humanity equalled his strength, made a violent effort, and seated me on his shoulder. Here I sat at my ease during the whole time, and perhaps saw the sight better than any other person present.

I must acknowledge that I did not find the beheading of a rebel so entertaining as I expected; and the generality of the crowd seemed to be of the same opinion. We, somehow, forgot that he was a rebel, and could not help feeling for him as a man.

When all was over, the multitude, struck with the sad spectacle they had witnessed, silently filed off towards their respective homes. I had no home, and I loitered about, not knowing where to go. Of all the sights that London afforded, none so much attracted my notice as a cook's shop. I could not help stopping to admire the wondrous plenty and variety of victuals placed before me, and I stood

riveted to the spot, till a man came out of the shop, and threatened to kick me, if I did not go about my business. "I would, if I had any business," said I, "but I have nothing to do, and nothing to eat." A decent looking man, who was accidentally passing, hearing me say this, asked me a number of questions; and, being satisfied by my answers, that I was tolerably honest, and greatly in want, he took me home with him.

My new patron was a shopkeeper. His house was built on London Bridge; its front standing towards the road, its bank hanging over the river. A row of such houses on either side, at that time, converted London Bridge into a street, in which the only openings to the Thames were in the centre.

I was ushered into a small back room, known by the name of the kitchen, where I was consigned to the care of a dirty maid servant. I almost forgot my hunger in looking through the window. Vessels innumerable and of magnitude hitherto unseen, and unimagined by me, seemed the natural productions of the river. Numbers remained immovable, by the side of each other, as if they had just risen into existence, and were not able yet to start; while others, having acquired the power of motion, were swimming along the surface in every direction. My reverie was interrupted by the sound of a dish and a knife. I picked the bones of three several sorts of meat; I slept on two empty bags, behind the counter; and I thanked God for my food and lodging. My business here was to run on errands for the shop; and I acquitted myself of it with great punctuality and despatch. I was found to be such a clever, trusty lad, that the mistress condescended to employ me on her errands. The children found me a hundred different occupations; and whenever it was possible to get a spare minute, the maid set me to work, and drove me on as if her life depended on my completing that affair before I was called off to another.

I was soon weary of unceasing drudgery. Even at the stocking-frame, when I could conjure up sufficient resolution to perform the task allotted to me, there were hours that I could call my own; and there were places where the air was unconfined, and whose roof was the heavens, where I could sport and play with my fellows. Here, out of doors was labour; within doors, labour and imprisonment. Besides this, I had never been accustomed to the menial employments of blacking shoes, cleaning knives, and scouring kettles; and I looked with loathing on the coat of soot which enveloped my person and my garments.

In a melancholy mood, I stole out, one Sunday, determined to refresh myself with a sight of the fields, whatever might be the result when I returned home. I rejoiced when I had left London behind me. At last, I began to question myself why I should return at all; I could eat there, but that was all, and I might possibly find some other place where I could eat, and live more to my mind. I instantly mended my pace, and went in search of a new habitation.

I found myself in Epping Forest; and, after wandering a considerable time, I came to a house in a very lonely situation. It was towards night, and I looked about for a lodging. I advanced near the window; I saw nobody. I tried the door; it was fast. I went on to a building that had the appearance of a stable; I tried the door of this, and it opened. But what was my astonishment on finding the floor covered with blood! Horror struck, I was retreating, when I heard the key of the house door turn in the lock, and the door grate on the hinges, and saw issue from the house the most frightful of human beings. The monster was tall, lean, black, and haggard, and had a hare lip. He reached me at three strides, and, grasping my arm, demanded, in a voice of thunder, what I wanted there. Terror kept me silent, while it shook every limb. He repeated his question, shaking the arm he gripped, and adding that, if I did not tell him he would murder me. This was precisely what I looked for whether I spoke or not. With some hesitation, I brought out the old story—that I was friendless, penniless, and out of employment. "That is not what I would know," said the man. "Thou hast been where thou had'st no business. Thou could'st not expect to find either friends or money in that place, and I ask thee what thou wanted'st there?"

"I was looking for a place to sleep in," I replied.

"Well, then," said the man, "thou shalt sleep in that place, I will lay thee a handful of clean straw in one corner, and I will lock thee in till morning."

"But I don't like to be locked in," said I, "and I wish to go farther to night."

"Thou wishest to lodge here, and thou wishest to go farther. I think thou art a little scout, and I will take good care of thee. And if any of thy accomplices come after thee, I will take care of them too."

I was then pushed into the house of blood; a handful of straw was thrown down to me, and I heard the door locked on the outside. For hours all was still. I lay in agonies; the bloody knife was perpetually before me, and I listened for the coming of the assassin. At length sleep stole over me unawares, and when I opened my eyes, I saw the sun peeping through the crevices of the tiling. I concluded that murder was a deed of darkness, and that sunshine proclaimed my safety.

My host proved to be a butcher, and my bed-room a slaughter-house. He was the sole inhabitant of his mansion; and it appearing, from my situation that he might gain a servant at a small expense, he proposed that I should live with him. A good breakfast reconciled me to his countenance and manner; and my straw was removed, with my own consent, from the slaughter-house to the dwelling.

I passed the winter in Epping Forest; sometimes being dispatched on business by my master, and sometimes guarding his house, while he went on business himself. I believe he was a thief; though I never could positively ascertain the fact. It is certain that he did not get rich by his calling, whatever it might be.

One time among many others, my master was absent during the whole day, leaving me in charge of the premises. I had never strayed out of sight of the house; but to my great consternation, I found when I went to feed the sow in the evening, that she had burst open the door of her sty, and was missing. I was exploring the vicinity in vain research, when I saw my master approaching. Truth must be told, at the hazard of my ears; and very severely did he make them pay for it. He uttered every curse that his memory and his imagination could supply him with; and when these were exhausted, he repeated the same again and again, as he assisted in seeking the lost sow! The search proved fruitless; and his only recompense was the kicks, lugs, and buffetings he bestowed upon me.

Wearied both of reproaches and revenge, at length the butcher went to bed. There, to his amazement, he found his sow. The animal had, unseen and unsuspected, walked quietly up-stairs, and stepped into bed. But here her awinish manners prevailed over the usual custom in such cases; for, instead of lying down decently between the sheets, she had turned up all the coverings with her nose, and had not ceased her labours till she had worked her way through the ticking, when she burrowed among the feathers.

Surprise kept the butcher silent; fear had the same effect upon me. I lay still on my straw, in expectation of a second punishment, and scarcely daring to breathe; when, after some time, I was relieved from my apprehension by hearing repeated bursts of laughter from my master, with ironical curses, and mock compliments, addressed to the sow. He then handed the lady out of bed, conducted her to her own apartment, and took possession of the nest she had quitted, without bestowing any farther correction upon me.

In the spring I was sent by my master to carry some pork to a distant place. By accident I overtook a boy about my own age. We were soon acquainted, and sometimes walked on together, and sometimes trifled by the way. At length we differed, and he struck me. It was not in my nature to bear a blow from an equal; I set down my basket, and knocked down my antagonist. When he rose he did not think it proper to try the event of another contest, and he ran away. I pursued him through the forest, I believe, for a mile; but if my fists were better than his, his heels were better than mine; I, therefore, gave up the chase, and returned to my basket. I found it where I had left it; but it had been overturned, and the pork was gone.

I was wild with terror. I suspected that some prowling mastiff had done the deed; as I thought a human robber would have found a use for the basket, as well as its contents. I ran in search of him in various parts of the forest; but could find no traces, either of the thief, or the stolen goods. Night came on. It was the season when the deer are formidable, and, to avoid them, I took up my lodging in a tree. Here I had time for reflection; I decided that it would not be prudent to face the savage anger of the butcher, and, in the morning I took my leave of Epping Forest.

I proceeded farther into Essex, and at night I slept in a comfortable hole in a hay-stack. I remained here some time. In the day I earned, or was given, my bread, according as I could meet with employment, or compassion, and at night I retired to my hay-stack.

It would scarcely be imagined that a little insignificant vagabond, like myself, could attract the notice, or excite the fears of the overseers of two parishes; yet so it was. These discreet gentlemen were afraid that I should become burdensome, and they determined to remove me; but they did not find this so easy as it appeared to be. My hay-stack was my castle. Fortunately for me, it stood in two parishes, and whenever I heard the bell toll for a vestry meeting on one side of my castle, I took refuge on the other. I confined myself within the precincts of my citadel in the day time.

A school was near, and the boys enjoyed the joke. Some of them brought me bread and cheese; others cakes and gingerbread; and the son of the lord of the hay-stack prevailed upon his father not to dislodge me. It is true there was some opposition; as the sons of the parish officers raised a party against me; but my party was the stronger; and in this case it is well known that opposition is on the wrong side of the question.

After some time, the overseers gave up the contest, and I regained my liberty;

but my persecution and my partizans vanished together; and as I could find no employer, I was obliged to remove myself.

I came next to the village of Chigwell, where I placed myself at the gate of a farm-yard. The farmer, who had occasion to pass, examined me attentively; asked me many questions, seemed to take a fancy to me, and finally gave me food, and set me to work. He treated me with so much kindness that his son took a dislike to me. At least, I could never assign any other reason for the prejudice that the son had against me.

I lived with the good farmer, as a servant, between three and four years, and felt no disposition to rove, and I might probably have remained much longer, but that at the end of this time, he died. He was the first human being of whom I had felt the loss. The son was now my master. He did not discharge me; but my friend was gone; I had no attachment to what was left behind, and I began to feel a desire of returning to my family. I quitted any servitude honourably, for the first time; receiving my wages, and the good wishes of the family, and I took the road to Derby. I was now eighteen. I made my enquiries respecting my relations with caution; determined that, if my uncle were living, I would not advance another step towards the stocking-frame; but would again seek my fortune. I learned that he had died a few months after I left him; having bequeathed the use of his property to his wife, and, at her death, dividing it between my two brothers, who had better deserved it than myself. The use the widow had made of it was such as saved my brothers all trouble on that account. She had laid it out in the purchase of a young husband, who was now beating her unmercifully.

My father was now passing the honeymoon with a third wife. I ventured to approach him; but he received me with great indifference.

I pursued my way to Nottingham when the husband of my aunt, who was a whip maker, claimed me as part of his wife's fortune. Whether law was on his side I know not; but necessity was on mine. I was resolved not to make stockings, and I might as well make whips as anything else. I, therefore, lived with him, served him, and he taught me his trade.

Here I learned to forgive my aunt, though I could not esteem her. I have often stood between her and her husband's blows.

Whip-making was a sedentary occupation, and I found it little better than weaving stockings. I despised my master, and hated the twisting of whale-bone. I had, however, learned to live, in the early part of my apprenticeship in a way which I had not forgotten, and which, after a few months' trial of the whips, I practised now—this was running away.

I met with less compassion and assistance in the character of a lubberly young man than I had done in that of a forlorn and decent boy. "You are able to work," was the cry of every one. My being willing to work, and unable to get employment, was not taken into consideration. I was frequently in absolute want of food. I experienced the charity of beggars, who, unasked, have shared their morsels with me; and the solicitations of highwaymen, who have invited me to join them, and share their plunder. There was but one asylum before me—the army.

I offered myself to a recruiting sergeant—I was too short. To another—I was below the standard. To a third, who conducted me to his captain. The captain was pleased with my appearance, and was loth to let me go. He hesitated, and at length rejected me. Every hope of subsistence seemed cut off. With a captain in the 12th Regiment of Foot, however, I had better success. He ventured to take me in the hope that I might grow, and sent me, with other recruits, to his Colonel, to see whether I should pass.

I set out for Derby, where the Colonel then was, in high spirits, with a full stomach, and the Sergeant's scabbard on my shoulder, which, though it hurt me sorely, I would by no means relinquish. The march was 108 miles, and when I arrived at Derby all doubts respecting my being a soldier were at an end. I was above the standard.

The Colonel was much pleased with me. He said I had been stinted of food, and he did not doubt that I should become a tall man. He gave me in charge to the Sergeant, and ordered him to take care that I was well fed.

Never was order more welcome, or better observed. The Sergeant gave me into the hands of a widow, who kept a public-house, telling her that she must feed me well, to make me grow. She gave me boiled beef and cabbage three times a day, once hot, and twice cold, during six months. I was never tired of it; on the contrary, I ate with such an appetite, that she often snatched away the dish before I was satisfied. In this time I grew four inches. At the end of the six months I was ordered to join the regiment in Scotland; and soon after I had reached it I had become so tall that I was put into the grenadier company. A soldier's life was to my wish; and the vanity of an old man may be pardoned if, when speaking of times

long past, I say that I was one of the handsomest, and one of the most orderly men in the regiment.

It is not my intention to give a regular detail of my military life. When the war broke out we were ordered into Germany. Here I met the captain who had not ventured to receive me into his company. He expressed great surprise at the alteration in my figure, and great regret that he had let me go. Here I also met my old master, the whip-maker. Heartily weary of his wife, and weary, perhaps, of beating her, he had undertaken to beat the French; and as he had revenged my injuries; so the enemy revenged hers. The husband of my uncle's widow being quickly numbered among the slain.

I have been in many engagements, but in no general battle. At the time of the battle of Minden I was a prisoner, and in a French hospital, so ill that I could not crawl out of bed. The severest action I was ever in was that of Brucker's mill, on the twenty-first of September, 1762. We were in a redoubt; the enemy were in the mill; we were determined to have their mill, and they were resolved to have our redoubt. The redoubt, which contained an hundred men, was only three hundred paces from the enemy's artillery, and thirty paces from their small arms. After having fired sixty charges from the redoubt, we were relieved; but, both in coming and going, we had to march about four hundred paces exposed to the enemy's cannon, loaded with grape shot. I remember that seventeen hundred balls were picked up on the following day, within a very small compass. We stooped and ran, for death was in every step. The oldest soldiers never saw so severe a cannonade. There were nearly fifty pieces of canon employed on both sides, and their execution was confined to a space of about four hundred paces; and neither the fire of the artillery, nor of the musketry, of the two opposite posts, were intermitted for a single instant, firing nearly fifteen hours. There were seventeen complete battalions engaged in the redoubt, in the course of the day; and those who entered it late made use of the dead bodies of their fellow soldiers to raise the parapet, which was, by this time almost levelled with the ground.

The result was that we kept the redoubt, and the French retained the mill; and both were very soon evacuated. Some people thought so many lives might as well have been spared, especially as peace was then negotiating. It was only six weeks afterwards that Prince Ferdinand told his officers the preliminaries were signed.

I should have mentioned that one of my comrades was married to a pretty little Scotchwoman, who lived in camp with him, and got a good deal of money by keeping a scuttling tent for the officers. The man was killed. In such a situation, the woman must not remain a widow, and, with such qualifications, she was a prize to any man. Another comrade said to me, "I advise you to marry Kate Keith. If you won't, I will. But there's no time to be lost, for she'll have plenty of offers." I took a few hours to consider of it, and determined upon soliciting the hand of Kate Keith. I found that the *plenty* had been before me; but my person and good conduct obtained me the preference; and the little black-eyed Scotchwoman accompanied me to the chaplain of the regiment the second day after her husband had fallen.

I now fared nobly. The officer's table was my table; but after some time, it was discovered that another person was on his way into the world who must share the attention of my wife. This was a circumstance which I had not calculated upon; for she had been married several years to her former husband, and had had no child. In due time my wife presented me with a son. He was saluted by cannon on his entrance into the world, and the ball of one was near taking off his head. The day after he was born, we were ordered to march. I wrapped my wife and child in my cloak, and placed them on a baggage waggon, and the only favour I could obtain was that of marching by the side of the waggon, instead of marching in the ranks.

A spirited young man, and inured to hardships, I had passed gaily through a military life; and when united to an active young woman, accustomed to her share of hardships, I had found my happiness increase, but not my cares. I was now the father of a family, and my heart bled for my wife and son, and languished for repose.

When the war was ended we were landed in Scotland. The company to which I belonged consisted of one hundred and ten men, of whom only nine returned home. It is rather remarkable that I never received the slightest wound. We were once drawn up in three ranks before the enemy. I was in the rear rank, when the front rank man before me, fell. The middle rank man immediately took his place, and he fell; I advanced to the front, and came off unhurt.

In Scotland I had a daughter added to my family.

The liberality of my sister procured my discharge, which I received at Fort St. George; and I walked from thence to Nottingham, in the depth of winter, with my wife and our two children.

I found that a sort of retributive justice had taken place in my family. My

father had died about five years before this time, in great poverty and misery. My aunt was subsisting on the bounty of her friends, and dining at their tables without invitation; though it sometimes happened that dinner was put back an hour, on account of her being in the house.

My excellent sister provided me with whalebone, and I made whips on my own account; but I was born with an aversion to a sedentary, monotonous employment, which my rambling life had not contributed to diminish, and I did little good as a manufacturer of whips. Had I been put to the plough, variety of labour in free air, might have made me, in time, a substantial farmer. I did not want talents, but they were ill-directed by my father.

I am now an old man. My wife has been dead many years, and my children are married. My son is in a flourishing situation. My chair stands always in his chimney corner, and the knife and fork, the can of ale, and the pipe and tobacco are always ready.

I ought to add to the foregoing highly interesting narrative, that the manuscript is thus concluded by its hero's niece, Catharine Hutton, the novelist:—"The 'Old Soldier' is my uncle Samuel Hutton, my father's younger brother. Every circumstance in the narrative is a fact, as I had it from the "Old Soldier" himself. The language is my own.—CATHARINE HUTTON."

Samuel Hutton, "The Old Soldier," died, loved and respected by every one, on the 14th of April, 1808. Two days later his brother, William Hutton, the historian, thus recorded the event, which I here copy from his own handwriting:—"Memorandum, April 16, 1808. I have now to record the termination of existence of this my youngest brother, who died the 14th instant, at the age of 68, after an indisposition of ten days—worn out after many scenes of adversity, and only one of prosperity, which he did not know how to improve, that of a legacy of £500 bequeathed by his sister. Given to ramble in early life, and spending his prime in the army, rendered him unfit for the acquirement of a livelihood. Sensible and peaceable he was beloved by all his acquaintance." . . . "Samuel knew but little how to get, and less how to save."

LL. J.

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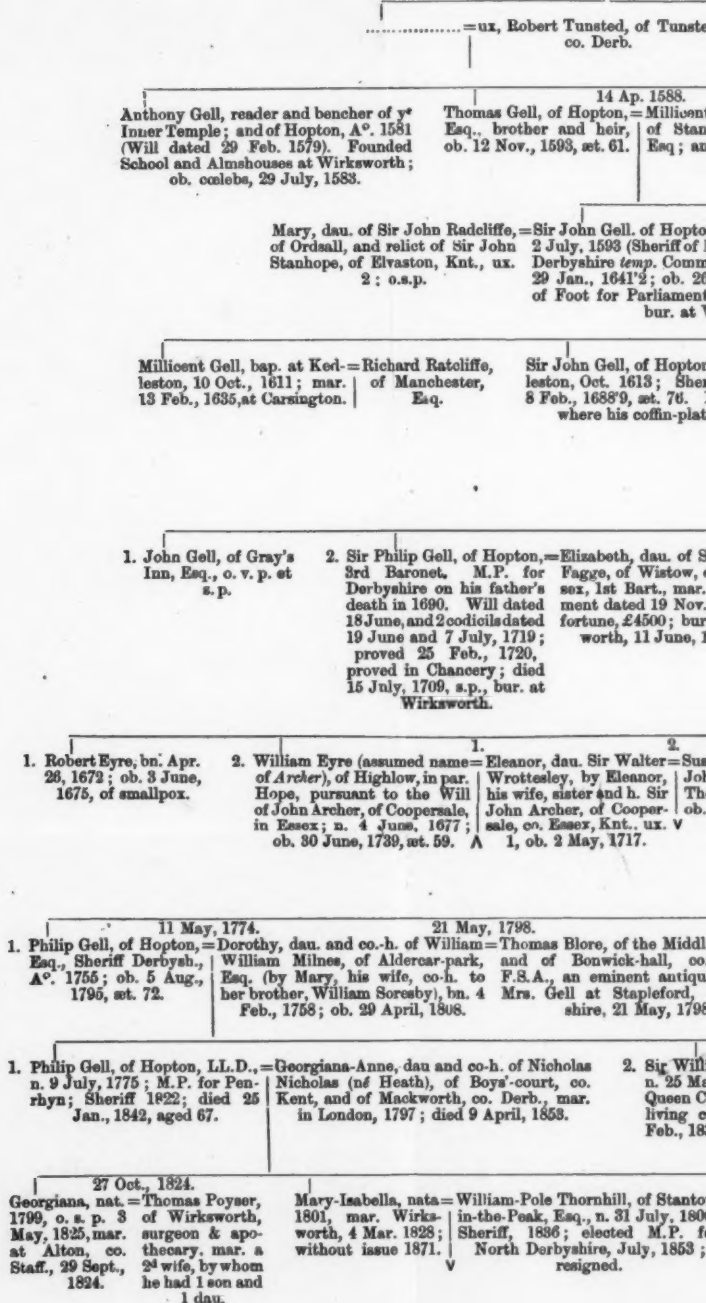
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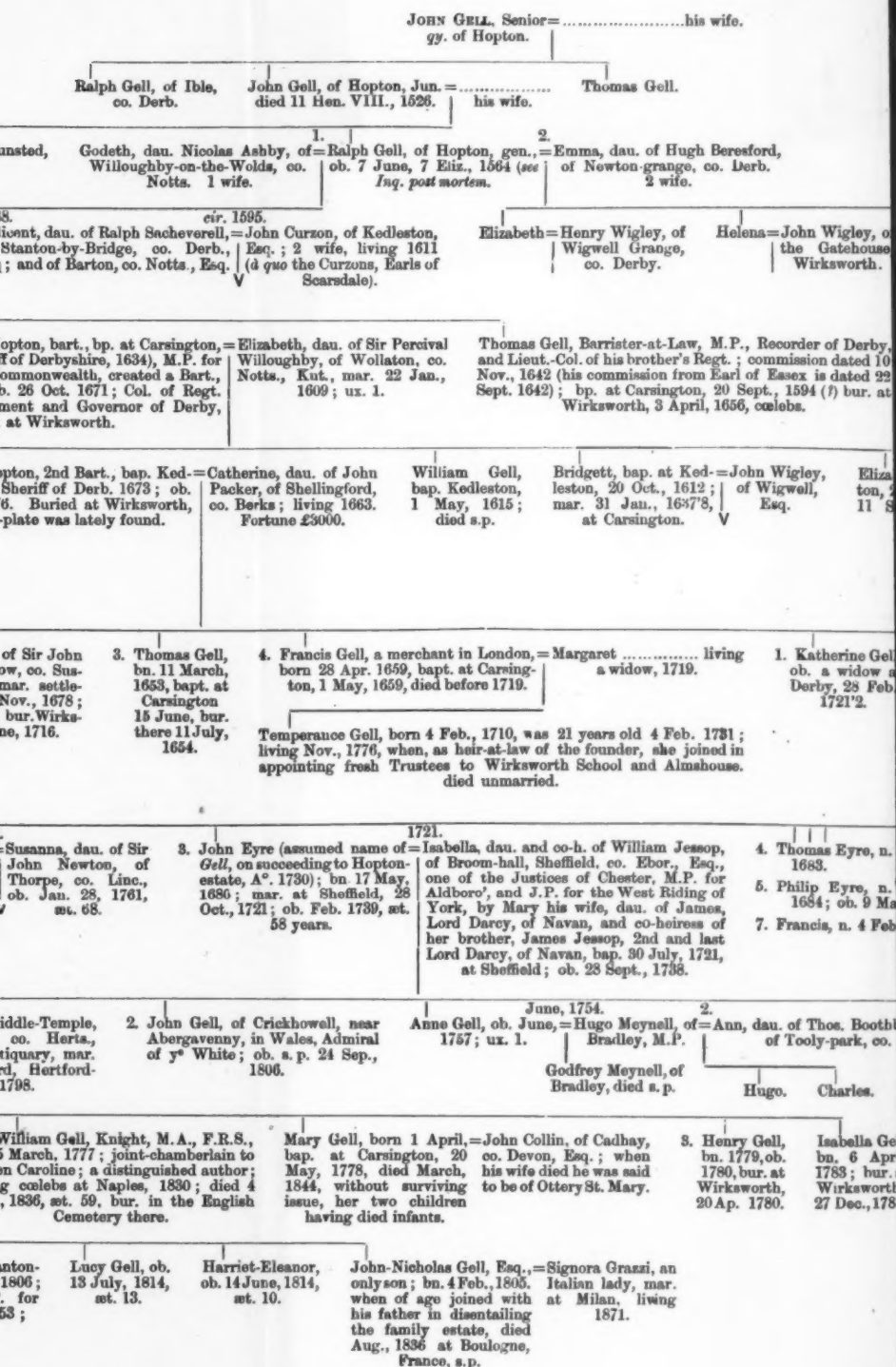
AUTHORITIES:

Wirksworth and other Registers, Family Documents, &c.



PEDIGREE OF GELL, OF HOPTON

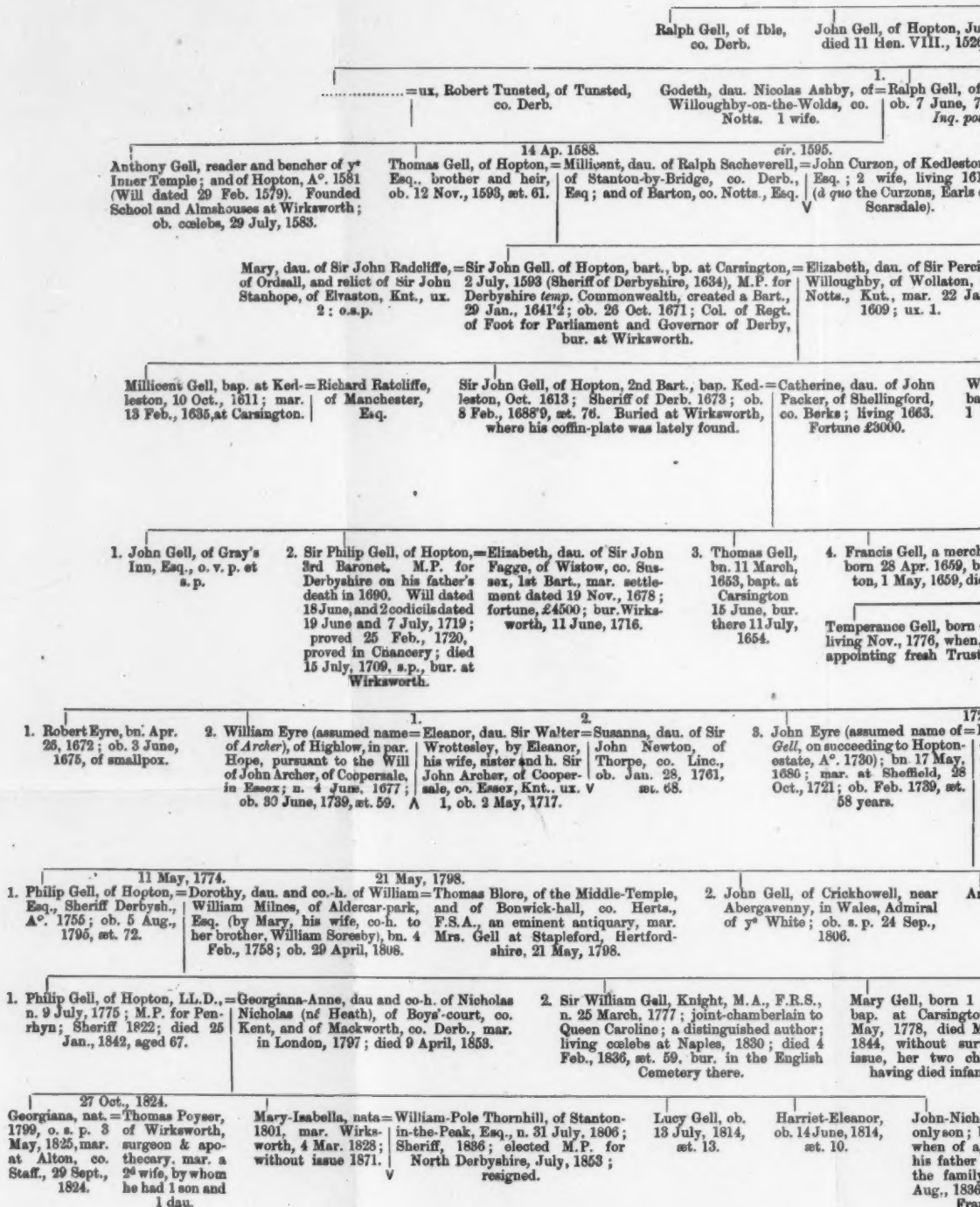
DRAWN UP BY T. N. INCE AND JOHN S



AUTHORITIES:

Wirksworth and other Registers, Family Documents, &c.

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E OF GELL, OF HOPTON-HALL, CO. DERBY.

DRAWN UP BY T. N. INCE AND JOHN SLEIGH, ESQRS.

JOHN GELL, Senior=.....his wife.
 gy. of Hopton.

Jun.=..... Thomas Gell.
 1626. his wife.

2.
 of Hopton, gen.,=Emma, dau. of Hugh Beresford,
 e, 7 Eliz., 1664 (see of Newton-grange, co. Derb.
 post mortem. 2 wife.

Elizabeth=Henry Wigley, of Helena=John Wigley, of Mary=Thomas Hurt, of Ashburne, Lucy=Edward Lowe, of Alderwaalely,
 Wigwell Grange, the Gatehouse, ob. 1572. Esq., A°. 1576.
 co. Derby. Wirksworth. A A

Thomas Gell, Barrister-at-Law, M.P., Recorder of Derby,
 and Lieut.-Col. of his brother's Regt.; commission dated 10
 Nov., 1642 (his commission from Earl of Essex is dated 22
 Sept. 1642); bp. at Carsington, 20 Sept., 1594 (?) bur. at
 Wirksworth, 3 April, 1656, colesb.

William Gell, Bridgett, bap. at Ked=John Wigley, Elizabeth, bap. at Kedles=Henry Wigfall, Eleanor, bap. at Carsington,=Anthony Alsopp
 bap. Kedleston, leston, 20 Oct., 1612; of Wigwell, ton, 27 April 1617; mar. of Renishaw, Dale, set. 50
 1 May, 1615; at Carsington. Esq. 11 Sept., 1636, at Car- Esq. ton, June, 1637; ob. 1 March,
 died s.p. mar. 31 Jan., 1637's, V sington. 1712's, a widow, set. 92, bur. A
 at Wirksworth.

John.= Daniel.
 William, died s.p.

Merchant in London,=Margaret living
 9, bap. at Carsing- a widow, 1719.
 died before 1719.

1. Katherine Gell,=William Eyre, of 2. Elizabeth Gell, ob. 3. Temperance Gell, of Hopton Hall,
 ob. a widow at Highlow, and of unmar. in London, by devise from her brother Sir
 Derby, 28 Feb., Holme-hall, Esq., 19 Oct., 1704, set 57, Philip, founded a School at Car-
 1721'2. sep. Hathersage, bur. at Wirksworth. sington; made her Will 21 Sept.,
 9 Aug., 1706. 9 Aug., 1706. 1722, and codicil 28 Sept., 1725,
 proved by Sir N. Curzon, Bart., in
 London, 1730; ob. unmar. 20 June,
 1730; buried at Wirksworth.

1721.
 of=Isabella, dau. and co-h. of William Jessop, 4. Thomas Eyre, n. 3 April, 6. Bernard Eyre, n. 1. Anna-Katherine, bap.=Christopher Pegge,=Le
 of Broom-hall, Sheffield, co. Ebor., Esq., 1683. 1 Aug., 1686; ob. of Beauchief-abbey,=Le
 one of the Justices of Chester, M.P. for 5. Philip Eyre, n. 3 May, 1712. 13 Jan., 1644'5; mar. of Esq.; ob. 28 Mar., Hu
 Aldboro', and J.P. for the West Riding of 1684; ob. 9 Mar., 1592; ux. 1. 1729, set. 69. of Au
 York, by Mary his wife, dau. of James, Lord Darcy, of Navan, and co-heiress of her brother, James Jessop, 2nd and last Lord Darcy, of Navan, bap. 30 July, 1721, at Sheffield; ob. 28 Sept., 1738.

June, 1754. 2. Anne Gell, ob. June,=Hugo Meynell, of=Ann, dau. of Thos. Boothby Scrimshire, Maria-Catherine. Isabella. Mary.
 1757; ux. 1. Bradley, M.P. of Tooley-park, co. Leic'. All three died unmarried.
 Godfrey Meynell, of Hugo. Charles.
 Bradley, died s.p.

1 April,=John Collin, of Cadhay, 3. Henry Gell, Isabella Gell, 3. Elizabeth Eyre,=Ferdinando Shaw, 4. Katherine, ob. 5. Bar
 sington, 20 co. Devon, Esq.; when bn. 1779, ob. bn. 6 April, n. March 22, of Derby, Presby- of small-pox, n.
 d March, his wife died he was said surviving to be of Ottery St. Mary. 1780, bur. at Wirksworth, 1783; bur. at 1669'70; ob. 1739'40. terian minister. set. 3.
 children infants.

Nicholas Gell, Esq.,=Signora Grassi, an
 n; bn. 4 Feb., 1805. Italian lady, mar.
 of age joined with at Milan, living
 her in disentailing 1871.
 mily estate, died
 1836 at Boulogne,
 France, s.p.

-HALL, CO. DERBY.

PLATE XXXI.

LEIGH, ESQRS.



ARMS.—Per bend *azure* and *or*, three mullets of six points in bend, pierced and counterchanged.
CREST.—A greyhound statant, *sable* collared, *or*.

Mary=Thomas Hurt, of Ashburne, ob. 1572. Lucy=Edward Lowe, of Alderwasley, Esq., A°. 1576.

beth, bap. at Kedles=Henry Wigfall, 27 April 1617; mar. of Renishaw, Esq. Eleanor, bap. at Carsington,=Anthony Alsopp, of A'sop-en-le-Dale, wt. 50, A°. 1663.
Sept., 1636, at Carsington. 13 Jan., 1620; mar. Carsington, June, 1637; ob. 1 March, 17123, a widow, wt. 92, bur. A at Wirksworth.

John.= Daniel.
William, died s.p.

=William Eyre, of Highlow, and of Holme-hall, Esq., sep. Hathersage, 9 Aug., 1706. 2. Elizabeth Gell, ob. unmar. in London, 19 Oct., 1704, wt 57, bur. at Wirksworth. 3. Temperance Gell, of Hopton Hall, by devise from her brother Sir Philip, founded a School at Carsington; made her Will 21 Sept., 1722, and codicil 28 Sept., 1725, proved by Sir N. Curzon, Bart., in London, 1730; ob. unmar. 20 June, 1730; buried at Wirksworth.

3 April, 6. Bernard Eyre, n. 1 Aug., 1686; ob. celebs, 25 May, 1712. 1. Anna-Katherine, bap. 13 Jan., 16445; mar. Bakewell, 27 Dec., 1692; ux. 1. 1. Christopher Pegge, of Beauchief-abbey, Esq.; ob. 28 Mar., 1729, wt. 69. 2. Letitia, dau. of Humphrey Pegge, of Shirley; mar. 9 Aug. 1702; ob. 1748. 2. Mary Eyre, n. 13=Thomas Carter, of Derby, March, 16678. Alderman, died August, 1727.

Thomas Carter. Catherine Carter.
(both under age A°. 1719).

Scrimshire, Maria-Catherine. Isabella. Mary.
Leic.
All three died unmarried.

3. Elizabeth Eyre,=Ferdinando Shaw, n. March 22, of Derby, Presby- 166970; ob. 173940. 4. Katherine, ob. of small-pox, wt. 3. 5. Barbara Eyre,=Peter Harrison, n. Jany. 29, of Preston, co. Lanc., Apothecary, ob. suddenly. 1675. 6. Temperance, n. Oct. 30, 1678, sep. June, 1679. 7. Margaret Eyre, n. 9 Sep., 1690, ob. 9 Dec., 1691.

GELL, OF HOPTON.

BY JOHN SLEIGH, ESQ.

"Her hedges even-pleached,
 Like prisoners wildly overgrown with hair,
 Put forth disordered twigs: her fallow leas
 The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
 Doth root upon; while that the coulter rusts,
 That should deracinate such savagery:
 The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth
 The freckled cowslip, burnet, and green clover,
 Wanting the scythe, all uncorrected, rank,
 Conceives by idleness; and nothing teems
 But hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, burs,
 Losing both beauty and utility."—HENRY V. *Act 5, Scene 2.*

HOPTON, from the time of King John to Edward IV., appears to have been possessed by a family of the same name. In the reign of the second Edward, the heiress of the older branch married a Rollesley; and it is assumed that the last representative of a younger branch at some later period (Johanna de Hopton, *temp.* Hen. VI.) married a Ralph Gell, ancestor of Gell of Hopton. The axiom that "man will not abide in honour," and that every family has its full season of constitutional strength, and then its wane, decline, and death, appears again to have been fulfilled in this instance. Within how few years have we seen the decadence, or rather utter extinction of this old county family. It is true that the Gells of Middleton, Wirksworth, Huntingdon, &c., are most likely of the same stock; but still the original line has undoubtedly more than once died out, or only been continued through female representatives: as if a blight had passed over all who had been privy to their King's martyrdom, or who had prominently favoured the republican cause.

Charles Knight in his "Old England" (p. 178), observes, that "in looking generally at the supporters of the two belligerents, it appears that the more prosperous, civilized, and commercial portions of the community stood for the Parliament; and those which possessed less of these characteristics, for the King. Thus, whilst in the county of Derby the Parliament had hardly a single adherent of note, London was enthusiastic in its favour, collected an army from among its own citizens," &c. Now, Sir John Gell has the credit of having raised a very formidable body of "licentious, ungovernable wretches," indeed but nevertheless, "good stout, fighting men," well officered and well armed and disciplined.* In Mrs. Hutchinson's invaluable memoirs, he is accused of being, before the war broke out, "one of the most zealous abettors of the King's arbitrary measures; and when Sheriff of Derbyshire (1634), exacting most rigorously the obnoxious tax of ship-money, particularly against Sir John Stanhope," towards whom he would seem to have borne such unwonted malice, as to be actually capable of mutilating with his own hands (January, 1643), the sumptuous monument dedicated by his disconsolate widow to his memory in Elvaston Church. And as if to show the fickleness of woman's nature, this same Dame Mary Stanhope (*née* Radclyffe), "deluded by his hypocrisies," soon after consented to marry him, and "found that was the utmost point to which he could carry his revenge, his future carriage making it apparent that he sought her for nothing else but to destroy the glory of her husband and his house." It is however admitted that he "very early put himself into the service of the Parliament;" and he at least soon rendered them most signal and hearty services, not only in his native county, but elsewhere: notably in the reduction of Lichfield, 2nd to 5th March, 1643. The whirligig of fortune, however, finds him not long afterwards (1656), forcibly excluded from the House of Commons for disaffection to Cromwell's government, and lodged in the Tower, with the prospect of a life-long imprisonment and the confiscation of his patrimonial estates! The last ten or twelve years of his chequered existence, it is conjectured, he spent beneath his own roof-tree at Hopton, where still remain his portrait, doublet, standard, and other interesting souvenirs of his military career.

Another celebrity of this family, Sir William Gell, the learned classical antiquary, who died at Naples in 1836, was author of "Topography of Troy and its vicinity;"

* "200 at Chesterfield alone by y^e beate of a drum," Oct., 1642; at which time Clarendon asserts "there was in Derbyshire no visible party for the King; the whole county being under the power of Sir John Gell."

the "Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca;" "Itinerary of Greece;" "Itinerary of the Morea;" "Pompeiana;" the "Topography of Rome," &c.
 'The Pedigree given on Plate XXXI., has been carefully drawn up from various authentic sources, by myself and Mr. T. N. Ince, of Wakefield.

Thornbridge, Bakewell.

In Bohn's Catalogue for 1840, a Pedigree of Milnes, of Ashford, and Gell, of Hopton, on 30 sheets of paper, No. 5043, by William Radclyffe, Esq., Rouge Croix, Pursuivant, with 100 emblazoned coats, is on sale, price £2; but who now is the owner I am unable to say. It is hoped this notice may bring it to light.—T. N. I.

DERBYSHIRE GLOSSARY.

MR. JOURDAIN has put it into my head to give a few more of the local words which I am continually adding to my published lists; and which otherwise would yet have waited some years before seeing the light. But, in truth, a very long life-time would not suffice for a complete collection of the archaisms of this erst-primitive hill-country-side; and alas! each year adds to the difficulty, the "schoolmaster abroad" rapidly teaching the rising generation to mince its words like the veriest Cockney, in pure forgetfulness of the terse Anglo-Saxon handed down from our plain-spoken "onsetters." It is only when one hears children at play, or their parents talking among themselves, that the native lingo is got at. Often when a word has been let slip "from the pure well of English undefiled," which has charmed my ear and riveted my attention, it has been all I could do to gain a repetition of it or to come at its true significance, the suspicious native almost invariably pleading that it was "now't but a sort o' saying known among the loikes o' us, sir!"

Like myself, Mr. Jourdain has been led into giving some words which are certainly not *peculiar* to Derbyshire; but I feel convinced that the only way of attaining our common object is for the clergyman or some intelligent layman of each parish or district, to note down, then and there, each word that strikes him as out of the ordinary run, ere the opportunity slip, never again possibly to recur:—

"Who seeks and will not take when once 'tis offered,
 Shall never find it more."

JOHN SLEIGH.

Thornbridge, Bakewell.

Batterdock, colt's-foot (*tussilago farfara*.)
 Blog, surly—to sulk.
 Bouk, a pail.
 Bookth, *vel* Bowk-o'-my-thumb, a measure.
 Balk-staff (quarter-staff), plain as a.
 Bodge, to mend hastily and clumsily.
 Box; "to box old Harry," is to deny oneself necessary food and sustenance.
 Bree, the gad-fly.
 Cant, to tottle up.
 Cassity (casualty?) weather; broken or uncertain weather.
 Chamble, *vel* chammer, to chew, to maunch.
 Champy.
 Cherty, crumbly, flinty.
 Chub, *vel* day-stones, detached pieces of rocks cropping out of the ground.
 Cookled, in little puckers; wrinkled.
 Coken, coken *vel* coten, the last cob out of a hay-stack.

- Creeping-meetings, Methodist love-feasts.
 Crouk, to domineer.
 Crupper, to control; to punish.
 Dado, to teach a child to walk; hence dading-strings.
 Daffers, liquors.
 Dribble, to drizzle; a slight sprinkling.
 Edging, anxious, "wanting."
 Eideradan, weak-minded.
 Faddling, over-nice—"fid-fadding."
 Flampy, flabby, flaccid, *e.g.*, flampy-eared.
 Flig, to flee or fly.
 Foothery, pothery, blusterous—"windy and foothery weather."
 Frab, *vel* frob, to fret or chafe, as a horse against the bit; to irritate.
 Glaver (glamour ?), to flatter, humbug, soft-sawder.
 Glib, to slide easily.
 Gollop, to swallow greedily—"golloped it up."
 Goggle, the throat.
 Gort, a castrated sow.
 Goss, to stand.
 Gripplie, to grasp—"gripping his fis-ea."
 Gur, to scour, as cattle.
 Hink-hank, shapеле stone-work in rubble courses.
 Inkil, neat and nice.
 Irk, bumptious, "up in the stirrups."
 Kids, faggots.
 Lamb-storms, passing snow-falls in spring.
 Luxzened, cramped with cold; "clussampt," *quod vide*.
 Mage, temper.
 Mawbound, costive, as cattle.
 Mirtle, a tub to hold flour.
 Mopest (moped ?), half asleep.
 Nook-shotten, out of the square, irregular-cornered—"cater-cornered" (*quod vide*).
 Omeling, keeping folk to their work.
 Only, haughty, hoity-toity.
 Pawting, pawing, said more especially of a spirited horse.
 Pudgy, or Podgy, thick-set—"a little fat pudgy old woman."
 Purbiting, prying, "cantering and purbiting."
 Quillifobling *vel* conifogling, prevaricating.
 Raisty, apt to run away, as a young horse.
 Robble, *vel* rubble, to ruffle.
 Scut, the tail of a hare or rabbit; fur—"nor scut, nor feather."
 Shaw, a narrow belt of trees.
 Shoolings (shovelings ?) scrapings of the roads.
 Sicker, sure.
 Skinch, to overstep the mark.
 Skulch, *vel* skunch, to throw down heavily.
 Slawts, insinuations, "hoo's allers a throwin' out hur alarts."
 Sney, to fail, as a well; also to fret.
 Smushed, crushed, "all to smush."
 Sneap *vel* sneek, to snub or check—"easily sneaked."
 Sneddle, *vel* smiddle, reed grass.
 Sney, snie, *vel* sny, to swarm, abound, or be over-run with; "it fairly sneys o' rabbits."
 Squawk, to squeak, "Squalling and sawking."
 Steer, steep.
 Stive, to stalk, as an ungainly woman.
 Swene, to diminish.
 Swizzle, water mixed with a little treacle—a summer drink.
 Toadling, fondling, "a little toadling creature."
 Wamble, *vel* womble trots, the fidgets.
 Wade, to be overcast, as the moon.
 Willing, well—"I feared he was ill, but found him willing."
 Wizzer, to squeal, cry out with pain.
 Wreighing-sieve, the finest used in winnowing corn.

LORD CHANCELLOR MACCLESFIELD.

BY J. P. EARWAKER, ESQ.

IN the "RELIQUARY" for January, 1867, appeared an article on Lord Macclesfield, copied in nearly all its facts from the Memoir of Lord Macclesfield by Lord Campbell. I enclose you some notes on this subject, which were "communicated" to the *Quarterly Review* for March, 1848, after a review of Lord Campbell's work had appeared in the previous number.

Possibly they may be new to many readers of the "RELIQUARY."
Merton College, Oxford.

"Now, 1st. I have before me a long pedigree of the Parker family taken from Jacobs' Peerage. I insert only what is enough to show that the Chancellor had a grandfather descended from an old family of the name. George Parker, of Park Hall in Staffordshire, the *missing* grandfather, was the son of William Parker, seated at Ashbourn, who was a younger son of Parker of Norton Lees in Derbyshire. The said George married Grace, daughter of Hugh Bateman of Hartington in that County, by whom he had two sons, William and Thomas;—Thomas, the second son, married Anne, daughter and coheir of Robert Venables, of Wincham, in Derbyshire; and their only son was Thomas, first Earl of Macclesfield.

"2nd. With respect to the Chancellor's education"—his descendants had never till now heard of any doubt that he was educated at Derby School and Trinity College, Cambridge. It is so stated in the journal of his son-in-law, Sir W. Heathcote, of Hursley. I have before me a copy of the entry of his name in the books of Trinity College, Cambridge, furnished by Dr. Whewell to the present Lord Macclesfield. The date is Oct. 9, 1685. He is described as eighteen years of age—as having been at school at Derby under Magister Ogden; and is entered as a Pensioner. Further, when Lord Macclesfield became Chancellor, he had the honour to receive, according to the usual courtesy of Cambridge, a letter of congratulation from the authorities of Trinity, and its terms are these:—

"My Lord,—As the great and eminent virtues and abilities whereby you have been long distinguished, and by which you have filled and adorned so many and so important stations, have been lately called to a further advance and to display themselves in a yet more exalted sphere, so that we now behold your Lordship invested with supreme dignity, and entering upon the custody and conduct of the most arduous as well as the most illustrious province of the Law; and as we have this peculiar happiness and glory belonging to us, that, together with those great ornaments of the profession, the Lord Chief Justice Coke and the Lord Chancellor Bacon, your Lordship's name is recorded among us, and that so noble a triumvirate were *all members of our Society*; we therefore, the Master and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, esteeming it a duty we owe not only to your Lordship but to our Society not to be silent upon so great an occasion, have appointed two of our Fellows, Dr. Baker and Dr. Rudd, personally to wait upon and to congratulate your Lordship in our names and behalf, being with all veneration and respect—May it please your Lordship, your Lordship's most devoted and humble servants, &c. &c. &c."

"After this it is needless to quote the complimentary couplets of Eusden, the Laureate, who must, however, have been a fool as well as a flatterer to have told the Chancellor to his face that "Prophetic Granta" saw greatness omened in him and that "she could not teach as fast as he could learn," if there had been any doubt about his having been bred at that university.

"3rd. One word on the statement made as to Lord Macclesfield's latter years. His family never heard of his retirement to Derbyshire,* and have no manner of doubt that he did live at Shirburn Castle, his seat in Oxfordshire, and occasionally visited London. His cellar-book happens to be extant, and it gives sufficient proof of this. I have from the family that he was building a house in St. James's Square when he died—the same which was afterwards inhabited by his son."

* In the RELIQUARY, Jan. 1867. Two mistatements, from Lord Campbell's Memoirs, are repeated and have hitherto been uncorrected. (1) That he was educated at Newport Grammar School. (2) That he retired into Derbyshire.—J.P.E.

GLEANINGS FROM MS. INVENTORIES.

BY REV. MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A., PRECENTOR AND
PREBENDARY OF CHICHESTER, ETC., ETC., ETC.

In the following paper the attempt has been made to form a brief glossary of words and terms of unusual occurrence, with extracts throwin; mutual light on the purposes to which the church ornaments were devoted. The documents cited below have been used with this design, and it is hoped that persons in the respective counties will be stimulated to copy them in full. Those of Kent, the East Riding of York, Devon, Worcestershire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derby, and Wilts, I have already transcribed. Another set relating to monasteries, will appear in the "*Archæologia*."

St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster.—*Land Revenue Papers*, 439. No. 5. St. Paul's Cathedral, 1552, *Augm. Off.* *A*.

Duke of Gloucester (temp. Edw. III.) at Pleshy (*Esch. Acc. Q. R. Essex*, i. 178; Norfolk, *Augm. Off.* 499-505; Camb., 475; Staffordshire, 508; York, 515; Warwick, 513; Oxon., 496; Suffolk, 509; Herts., 497; Hampshire, Salop, and Middlx. in detached Inventories. *Wingham College Lewis' Collectanea*, MS. II. 684-692. York Guild of Corpus Christi *Lansd. MS.* 403. Inventory of Lincoln Cathedral 1548. *Ibid.* 207d. 337. Friars Houses, 466 and 309. *MS. Augm.*

The Dictionary of Ducange has been quoted again and again by all writers, but I would submit that independent research amongst English MSS. is required in order to understand points which have necessarily been left untouched by that indefatigable writer, to whom a world of words was unknown. I have given illustrations from Lyndwood and standard English authorities; collected when I was writing my "*Sacred Archæology*."

ALTAR FURNITURE.

EDLYSBOROW, j antepende* of fugery saten at y^e hye alter.

LITTLE DUFFIELD, j antyphen of black saye.

LYCHELADE, j prependent of saten grene and redd with a fronte to the same.

WYNCHESTRE, iiij antipannys

PLESSY, un front et j contrefront de saten blanc destinez dela Passion et let v joyes de Notre Dame.

vj tuail de *Reynes* uses pour j auter et ij curtyns de taffeta rouge et noir palez.

BADDERLEY CLINTON a front of lether gilt.

DRAYTON BEAUCHAMP hangings for the firefronte of the alter.

St. MAURICE WINCHESTER ij vante clothes j of canvass and j of holland with a yelow fringes.

PLESSY, j fronte j contrefronte et j frontel.

St. MARY AXE ij hanging clothes for the alter.

St. MARTIN'S OUTWICH an upper front and a nether front.

SS. ANNE and AGNES LONDON j autler clothe with the clothe to hange below.

HOLME, Splandymore, ij hawlins of read damaske.

St. OLAVE JEWRY a back curtain with a forfront, a reredosse of tawnye velvet, with afront, a reredosse † with a forfronte, and frontall and ij curteyns.

* The altar cloth, front, antependium, prependent, vante (avant) cloth, Parafront, hanging cloth, antipane, nether front, forfront, nether dose, Fr. front. Later English Suffront, Lat. Frontalis pannus, antefrontale.

† The dorsal or curtain hanging at the back of the altar. Fr. Contrefront.

WINGHAM iiij. curtens at the high auter ij of ould cloth of gould & ij of sarcenett.
CAUNDELL MARSH i auter clothe to hange before the auter.
NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT, j certen clothe of white canvas to be drawn before
the Comunyontyme.

PLESSY un travers pour un auter de Tartaryn de Inde blanc.

ANETON, a corten of lennen usede to be drawn before the awter.*

ST. MARY, WOOLNOTT, a valance† for an altar.

BARKING, i alter clothe of velvet paned redd and blew.

STALBRIDGE, iij clothes for the syde auter.

BULLINGTON, vj auter clothes of ollond clothe.

S. NICHOLAS KOLD ABBEY, ij auter clothes of blake with a Scripture Eva‡ quod
natura.

S. ANDREW HUBBORDE, an auter clothe of white damaske, spangled with spread
eagles.

WATTONBURY, a painted cloth hanging before the altar.

NEWBOLD PAUNTON, a hanging of saten for the altar with courteynes of the
same.

S. STEPHEN'S WESTMINSTER, iiij altar hangings ii upper and ij nether for the
ii alters in the Body of the Church.

PENCRYCHE, j bell sold and bestod in pluckinge doune of the alters and defacinge
the churche; in byenge a cloth of xxxviith yards to goe over along the Rood
lofte, and payntyng the same cloth at the table at the highe alters with
Scripture.§

1560. for a frame to sett on the paper with the x comandements ja. viiij.
1547. for 35 ells of cloth for the furniture of the Rood loft wherein the comandments
be written. (Walcott's Hist. of St. Marg. Westminster.) "Some have procured as
a stay to their heresies certain Scriptures wrongly applied to be painted upon the
church walls . . . to destroy as much as in them lay the revered Sacrament of
the altar and extinguish . . . the laudable discipline of the Catholic Church."
(Bonner's Mandate, 1564, in Cardwell's Doc. Ann. 1, 188.)

ST. JOHN ZACHARYE for payntyng and wrytyng of the Church conteynyng
clxxvj yeards iij quarters at xvjd. the yearde, xlii. xvj. viiij.

CARBROKE settinge the comandements about the walls.

ALL HALLOWES THE LESSE (Thames Street) for writing and payntyng of the
Quyer xxxs.

THETFORD castinge and whitinge of our church and defacinge of certen faynyd
pictures xxvjs. viiij.

NARFORDE ij haches ijs.

LUDLOW an offering coffer for iij locks

ASHELEY for buying of a comon hutch according to the Kings Injunctions xxs.||

BRIDGEWATER a presse for vestments

BRISTOL a crane for copys¶

" a borde for copys

HEREFORD a fayer borde with ij trustells to laye on vestments

SOUTHAMPTON a goodly presse with almers* for vestments

ST. SWITHIN'S an old chest that was St. Christopher's altar for a Communion
table

ORGANS.

BERKHAMSTED a pair of orgaines and a paire of portatives

FFOLSHAM for j paire of organs xlii.

ST. MARY'S BOW, the lofte that the on paire of organs stode on

* "For whipcord to draw the cloth at the hy altar." (Coates' Reading, 214.)

† "For lynen cloth to pece out the walans that hangyth over the heygh altar;"
it was painted and fringed. (Ludlow Accompts. p. 3). A canopy.

‡ A large number of inscriptions on plate and altar clothes in the Hungerford
Chapel, Salisbury Cathedral, occur in Dugdale's Baronage II. 208.

§ At St. Margaret's, Westminster, 1550, to hym that did paint and write the chapter
of St. John's Gospell in the choir. £2.

|| 1547, § 29, "a strong chest with a hole in the upper part thereof you shall set
and fasten near unto the high altar to the intent the parishioners should put into
it their oblation and alms for their neighbours." (Cardwell's Doc. Ann. 1, 18.)

¶ The Old Recessory of Westminster, in Dart's time, contained a set of cranes of
wood, swinging as if in a rack on which formerly the copes and vestments in
common use were hung. Some racks of a similar description remain still in the
vestry at Aylesbury. (Scott's Gleanings, 48.)

* Aumbries or lockers.

ST. STEPHEN'S (Westminster) ij payer of organs in the Upper Chapell and j old payer in the Nether Chapell prayesd at xiii^{li}. xiijs. iiij^d.

BELLS.

ST. AUSTYN (Norwich) making of a rynging soler and stoles under the same and a Pulpett, viij^{li}.

OVERSTRAND ij steeple bells

DALTON (Cumberland), ij parishe bells.

HOLY CROSSE (Salop), ij ringinge bells.

SOUTHCAVE ij bells of j accorde

ST. CHADDE'S (Stafford) j grett bell which is accustomed to call the parishioners to geather to all things pertening to the towne of Stafforde*

WEYFORDE j bell in the churcheyarde

TAME, the grett bell, the fore bell.†

WARE, j lytle bell to call for the prist clarke or sexten when they are absent.

ST. KATHERINE (Crystchurch), for a piece of corde for the Sanctus bell, viij^d.

MOTSTONE (Freshwater Calbourne, etc.), j litell bell hanginge in the church called the Saunts bell*

ST. MATTHEW (Friday St.), a saunce bell at the quyer dore.

ST. MARY (Woolnoth), a broken chyme which stode in S. George's Chapell.

ILKESTON a homell bell;† a sanctus bell.

S. MAGNUS (London), vj bells comenly used to be ronge and belonge to the chyme, with a clok bell and a saunce bell.

ST. MARTYN'S (Ludgate Street), a bell that the watch of the cloke strykes on

WEST HALAM, a clook goinge of one of the belles.

FRIARY (Southampton), a fayre loft over the quere dore with a good clocke and a bell to warne the clocke

OFFLEY j olde clocke of iron.

BULLINGTON ij litte bells trussed

WEST ROTHAM, ij bells j broken, and stone in *thawnsell* on the stople§

WATTONBURY ij procession bells||

BYRTON (Byrtport, ¶ Whytchurcho, etc.), j lych bell.

BELTH, j *course bell poz, ij^{li}.

WYMBERING, j bedemanse bell†

FRESHWATER in the storehouse to (2) bedesmens bells.

CANOPIES.—CORPUS CHRISTI DAY AND PALM SUNDAY.

ST. SWITHIN'S, a Canapie cloth gylte of linen cloth with iiij canapie staves.

ST. PETER'S (Cornhill), a pall for the Sacrament on Corpus Christi day of redd damaske fringed about with Venice gold and redd silke and iiij painted staves thereto belonging

ST. HELEN'S (Bishopsgate), a ring of sylver with ij glasses for Corpus Christi

NEWBOLDE PAUNTON, a Canapy for Palm Sondaie of bodkyn.

ST. SWITHIN'S (London), a horne lantern for Palm Sundaye†

ST. LEONARD'S (Fooster Lane), on Palme Sonneday for iiij staff torches weyng xiii^{li}. vjs. viij^d. for Judas Candell ij^{li}.§ xiiij^d.

* "For shotyng of an iron bolte to the forbell whele," (*Nichol's Illustr.* 79,) when the other bells are called the great, middle, and sanctus. "The forebell the second bell, tenor, and great bell." (*Shirley's Witch of Edmonton. Act. iii. sc. 3. ii. 512.*)

† "To hange up the sacringe bell in the hie chauncelle." (*Ludlow Accompts.* 91.)

‡ The houselling or Sacring bell, rung at the consecration of the Sacred Elements.

§ *Hanse* is the upper part of a door, or the turn of an arch.

¶ Three hand bells for procession. (*Nichol's Illustr.* 176.)

¶ Like the lych bell a hand bell rung before general processions, j campana ad pulsandum coram Corpore Christi in visitatione Infirmorum. (*Monast. vi. 1281.*)

* A bell rung before the corpse on the way to the grave.

† A bellman used to go round the parish inviting the prayers of the people, "God have mercy on his soul," upon the day of death or burial and on the anniversary. In 1489 the bellman of St. George's guild, Norwich, went about the city every Monday remembering and praying for the souls of the brethren and susteryn that be passed to God's mercy. (*Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* 104.)

‡ 1388. St. Peter's College, Camb. de iiijjs. pro cirpis ad ecclesiam pro toto anno. (*Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* 80.)

§ "For making longe the molde with a Judas for the pascall vid." (*Coates Reading*, 215); 1540, "for a pound of betars (wood) for Judas light" (*St. Giles, Oxford*).

FLOWERS.

ST. LEONARD'S (Foster Lane), on Palme Sonneday for Palme flowres and bread	iiijd.
for garlands upon Corpus Christi day*	xiiijd.
ST. MARY'S (Old Fish Street), for holy and ivy at Christmas for the churche at iij tymes	xijd.
Item against Holy Thursday and Whitsoneday	viijd.
for cariage awaie of rushes out of the churche at Ester	ijd.
Item at Christmas...	vid.

PRÆCENTOR AND RECTORS OF CHOIR.†

ST. JULYAN'S (Salop), ij chaunter coppes of taune [tawney] selks	
MYLBORNE (Stoke), j cantelcope of grene saten sypers [of Cyprus]	
BROSELEY, j cantelcope of fustian	
ST. PAUL'S (London), a staffe of yverie for the Chauntre of the Quere with a hedde and a crosse of birall wrought with golde: mythe worke, with vij joynts silver and gylte besids the picke and Crosse.	
ST. STEPHEN'S (Westminster), ij rector's stavis of sylver parcell gylt xliiij onz.	
WINGHAM COLLEGE, j clothe for the rector's stooke	

CANDLESTICKS.

SWINERTON, ij peaces of a candelstike that beares the tapers on thalter	
STONE (in Lichfield) iiij caudelstykks of wood.	
DACHETT ij candellstiks y ^e stode on y ^e high alter	
PENNE, ij candellsticks with piks.	
OXBOROUGH ij laten prykketts viij.	
ASTON CLAYDON, ij canstyks to sett over the autler of a fore long	
ST. PETER'S (Cornhill), ij candellsticks of laten for women's purifying standards standing on either side of the autler	
ALDERMARY, j latyn candylstek with ij nosys	
HYLDERSHAM, iiij candellsticks on y ^e alter	

PAX-BREDS.

WYNTONASH (Uston, etc.), a pax glass and led.	
WOLSTANTON, a paxe of glasse	

PYX.

ST. JOHN'S (Beverley), j locker for the sacrament with ij pines [pins]	
LUDLOW, an image of our Lady of Pyttee for the Sacrament	
ST. STEPHEN'S (Westminster), j image of our Lady and the Holy Gost beryng the Sacrament of sylver and gylt hanging over the hie alter§ xij xvj onz di	
" j standyng pyx of sylver and gylte to bere the Sacrament in sett with stone and perle besids the cristall xxvij xi onz	

Gent. Mag., 1835, pp. 42, 392; 1524, "for xii Jadacis to stand with the tapers" (*Nichols' Illustr.* 9); 1511; "the Judas for the pascal i.e., the tymbre that the waxe of the pascal is driven upon weith 7lbs. (*Ibid.* 106.); for Judas Crosse jd.—(*Ludlow Accompts.*, p. 77.)

* For rose garlands on Corpus Christi day; for holy and ivy at Chrystmas; for byrehe and bromys at Mydsomer.—(*Nichols' Illustr.* 272.)

† The Præcentor of a minster had two assistants called rectora of choir (qui utrinque chorum regunt tanquam duces Ep. Hincmari apud Ducange.) *Principalis rector chori officium missæ à Cantore querere debet, deinde illud Socio suo intimare.* (Rubr. Missæ Sar.) In smaller, that is, parish churches, there was no præcentor, but rectora of choir led the antiphonal chant; "for ij stolya for the rectora in the quyer" (*Nichols' Illustr.* 109); ij cheyres of iron for rector's copes (*Ib.* 114); baculus pro præcentore in choro. ij baculi pro rectoribus chori principalibus, ij pro secundariis (*Monast. vi.* 1281) v stavcs of the Rectorcs chori with heads of silver (*Guntoris Peterb.* 58.)

‡ "Our Lady of Pities' alter, with the picture of our Lady carrying our Saviour on her knees, as He was taken from the Crosse, very lamentable to behold." (*Rites of Durham* xix. 33.) It is sometimes called St. Gregory's Pity. (*Nichols' Illustr.* 3.) One altar of our Lady's Lamentation. (*Guntoris Peterborough*, 62.)

§ A pyx differs from the tabernacle being placed within the latter. (*Lyndw.* l. iii. tit. 26), 1547, for making of a litle coffer uppon the high alter for to set in the Sacrament. (*Nichols' Illustr.* 12.) A litle shrine of copper enamelled for the Sacrament. (*Guntoris Peterborough*, 61.)

ST. MARY (Abchurch), a pyx* that was wont to hange over the awiter
 BURSTOCK, j canopy over the pyx
 S. MICHAEL AT QUERN, ij knytt canapie clothes
 LONDON FRIAR'S iiij buttons for the Sacrament cloth†
 ST. MARY (Woolnoth), iiij buttons or beades of sylver panell gylt weying j oz
 BURLTON-UPON-TRENT, the Pyxe clothe of grene sylke.
 ST. OLAVE'S JEWRY, ij sodaryes for the pyx of rede sarcenett with viij knoppes
 of copper gilt
 S. PETER'S (West Chepe), a pyxe clothe with a cawlle garnished with damaske golde
 j pyx clothe of laune with iiij buttons of silver
 ST. MARY BOW, a fyne cleth for the Comunyon cup†
 BULLINGTON, a box of everes§ within the Pyxe having smayle glasses of silver
 upon hit
 WINGHAM, a sacrament box of ivory clasped with sylver
 ST. STEPHEN'S (Westminster), a lytle Boxe for syngyng bred|| garnished with sylver
 and gylt j onz. di
 STOWE (in Lichfield), j boxe for bred
 LINCOLN CATHEDRAL (1548.) The Greate Cynn¶ that did hang over y^e high
 altar with iiij knops
 YORK GUILD, fo 7. ij hertez off golde
 " j bruche of golde
 " ij owchesse off golde sett with precieuse stones and perlesse
 " ij Agnus silver and gilt.* A gomoy† of silver
 " v stalkez of perall typped with silver and gylt
 " a table of golde with ij leyffes set with perle
 " xj sylver spones gilded
 " a tabernacle of our Ladye silver and gylt‡
 " PLESHY, orfryes de velvet rouge embroïdez de ymages en taber-
 nacles

CHRISMATORY.

ASHEBY, a box with oyle and crem§
 STURMINSTER MARSHALL, j oyle box of sylver.

* Usus observatus in Angliâ ut in Conopeo pendeat Eucharistia super altare; in Hollandiâ et Portugalliâ unus locus singularis honestus ordinatur prope altare in quo reponitur Eucharistia sub clavibus infra parietes vel locum bene munitum conservanda. (*Provinc. G. Lyndwood lib. iii. tit. 26 s. v. Cum clausura.*) [*See Gervase ap. x Script. 1300. Hoveden Ed. Savile, p. 486, W. Matm. c. 1140, p. 78. Rites of Durham, No. iii., p. 7.*] In Franco, de Moleon mentions many pendent pyxes. On iron to hang the Sacrament over the altar. (*Nichols' Illustr. 11.*) The canopy was also called the sodary, or sudary, or pyx cloth. We find, however, in several church walls aumbries or tabernacles with marks of hinges which were used for reservation. (*Comp. Anglia Sacra. ii. 347.*) (*Rudder's Gloucestershire, 410.*) (*Peshalls' Oxford, etc.*)

† These were suspended as weights at the corners of the canopy; they are elsewhere called gauds and knops.

‡ At the Reformation, many of the extreme party, infected with the superstitious bigotry of the foreign Protestants, used Communion cups instead of chalices.

§ This ivory box was used instead of the cups within the pyx. "A box of sylver for the sakement in vomitaciones [of the sick] it was put into the pyx." (*Nichols' Illustr., 271.*)

|| The unconsecrated wafers, which were consecrated during the singing of the Mass.

¶ In Cupa, quæ forsan clausa est, pendet Eucharistia. (*Lyndw. u.s.*) *Matt. Par. s.a. 1272, p. 977. Inv. Temple Ch. Norfolk Arch. Soc. v. p. 9. Dugdale's St. Paul's, 311.* A coupe of silver and gold to laye in God's body. (*Nichols' Illustr. 93.*) j coupe of sylver in the whych is one litel box of ivory to put in the Bleased Sacrament and to hange over the high altar. (*Ib. 132.*) j cupa argentea cum cathena argentea appensa ad usum Eucharistie appendenda ultra altare in festis. (*Dugdale's St. Paul's, 199.*)

* A fastening.

† j Agnus Dei circulus de argento, cum ymagine Crucifixi. (*Dugdale's St. Paul's, 236.*)

‡ Probably tabernaculum cum reliquiis, and an image of St. Mary as at Salisbury. (*Dodsworth, 230.*)

§ At Salisbury there was a chrismatory having two pots for oil and cream. (*Dodsworth, 231.*)

- ST. JOHN (Beverley) j pyx with litle silver the ole and cream in a stoup of latten, and the cymtent in a box covered with lether.
ST. MICHAEL (at Querne), ij towells of sendal to bear the chismatory yn.

SEPULCHRE.

- ST. LEONARD'S (Foster Lane), xvi. tapers for the sepulchre light weing ^{xxiiij^l. vjs. viij^d.}
STOWE (in Lichfield), a sepulchre of wood
ST. DUNSTAN'S-IN-THE-EAST, a shete to laye in the sepulture
ST. MARY'S (Woolnoth), a sepulchre chest that stode in the quere ^{xxs.}
a sharyne for the sepulture covered with cloth of tyssue
ST. STEPHEN'S (Westminster), a sepulchre cloth of cloth of gold with red fygyry and blew tynsyn lxs.

TOWELS.

- ST. MARY (Abchurch), j towell to beare the taper to the Founte
ST. DUNSTAN'S-IN-THE-EAST, a fine towell wrought with needle worke for the taper on Ester Evyn

AMICES.

- ST. STEPHEN'S (Westminster), ij amysis kerchers*
ALL HALLOWE'S (Honey Lane), iij awbes with j hedcloth of red and grene

CANOPIES FOR IMAGES.

- LECHWORTH, iij shettes that dyd hange before the tabernacles
ST. STEPHEN'S (Westminster), ij canapes of red clothe of gold fygyry for S. Stephen and S. George.

VESTMENTS.

- WORCESTER, a sute of burnyd gold sylke.
GREYSTONE, a vestment of redde fustyan in apples
MOTSTONE, j vestment of blake fustian appes
ST. ANDREW'S (Hubborde), j vestment of black fustian of Naples
DUNFORD ST. JOHN'S, j vestment of redd fustheon of Naples
ST. THOMAS (Ap. London), a vestment of fustyan of Naples
WRESSETON, j vestment of fustion Apes.
PLESSY, ij quishyns de fustyan de Naples squan. ^{xii^d.}
THE PUE IN ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, j vestment of course clothe of silver called a bawdekyn
BONITON, j vestment of blewe satten in burgeons; [at *Segnore* burgys Beconby burgiseis]
LUDLOW, j vestment of cowers silke blewe and white
BAWSTOKE j vestment of Turkey sattyne
STOUR PARVYS, j vestment of white tweke
LANGTON HERRINGE, j vestment of red Russell's worsted.
SYLVEY, j vestment of grey silke.
ST. OLAVE'S (Silver Street), a vestment of dornix with a croste of tawney earconett
EST CLAYDON, ij vestyments with the furtyture;
WINGHAM, j suite of vestments of silke the ground redd with branchs of blewe and flowers of gould
PULHAM, S. MARY, j single vestment of prest velvett
ST. MARGARET'S (Fish Street), ij vestments of partye velvet.
GLOUCESTER, j vestment of chekas worke.
SOUTHBURTON, j vestment of greane damaske with j pawling
HORSHAM, S. FAITH j vestment of columbyne worsted
S. MAGNUS (London), j vestment of St. Thomas worsted.
ST. NICHOLAS (Kold Abbey) j vestment with trafes [trefoils] and flower de lucas
LANGLEY REGIS, j threden vestment lyke bawdkyn
WEDYALL j vestment of fullam worke. [See Act. 2 Edw. VI. c. 25.]
THERFIELD j vestment of popingeay grene damaske
WINGHAM j vestment and tunick of white satten with popingoyes

* *Couvre-chef*, a head-cloth or amice.

* *Bruges* † or flowered.

† *Appendicis sc. amictibus albis cingulis manipulis et stolis.* (*Lynd.* l. iii. tit. 27.)
Also rendered appurtenances or gear or appendages.

RATCLIFF-UPON-SOAR, j vestment of blew sylke with gards of the backe
 ST. STEPHEN'S (Westminster), ij garments with albes, vestment, decon, and
 sub-decon
 HORNESEY, j blewse vestment..... work daie
 FENNE DYTTON, a daylie* vestment of grene damaske
 GRANSDEN, j cotidian vestment.

COPEs.

CRESSETHEGE, j cope of grene tecke
 S. ALKMUND'S (Salop), ij copes wityl colored of silke and golde
 ST. CHADDE'S (Stafforde), j cope of whitte and blewse yorne
 ST. STEPHEN'S (Westminster), j cope of clothe of gold raised with red figurye†
 ST. PETER'S (West Chepe), j cope of bowdkyn otherwise called velvet figury
 ST. STEPHEN'S (Westminster), ij copis of Lukys gold figury with grene
 WYTHYBROKE oon cope tapestry
 PLESSY, ij copes de camaka rouge oneres de noir
 PACOLNESTON, j cope of images.
 ST. MARTIN'S (Outwich), a cope of clothe tyssue or gold rayled with strycks; of
 blew
 PLESSY, j cope de velvet rouge embroides de cendeles dor de cipre oue orpreys
 de blue velvet embroides de Scriptures de J. H. C.
 GLOUCESTER, a pore ray cope strypd
 BRISTOL, ij violet coppys strypes sylke
 ST. NYCHOLAS (Kold Abbey), j cope of blacke clothe borders with columbyne
 DENVER, j cope of colubyn satten of brydges
 TACOLNESTON, j cope of collabyne sarcenet
 ST. JOHN (Zachary), ij copes of Englishe works xvz.
 S. NYCHOLAS (Kold Abbey), j cope of blewse bawdkyn with hernahawes
 BANTELEY, j cope of sackecloth xxd.
 ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, ij copes of blew satten with Roots.‡
 WEST ROTHAM, j cope of diverse coloures
 FFELTHORPE j cope of blewse motley
 j cope of russell velvet
 ST. THOMAS Ap. j cope of grene cappa or sylke
 „ j cope of Calycowe cloth.

CLOTHS.

ST. MAGNUS (London), a clothe with a blew stone of glas with gold wyer
 SHEPHOLD, a crosse clothe with a stremer of sylke
 ST. MARTIN'S OUTWICH, a cloth for the pulpitt of whyte silke.
 PLESSY, j lettronaire de drap blanc dor poudrez de leoneux dor ouesque orfreys
 de velvet rouge et noir embroides des lettres et garters

HERSE CLOTHS.

ST. PETER'S (West Chepe), a red clothe with crosse keyes|| to cover graves
 ST. MICHAEL (at Querne), a herse cloth for children of white tynsen satten
 ST. SWITHIN'S (London), a berynge clothe of blewse velvet and clothe of gold.
 a herse cloth of tishu rased with rede velvet
 HARBRIDGE, a paul clothe for them that departe
 ST. LAURENCE (Pountney), coffin clothes
 TACOLNESTON, j bere [bier] clothe of Pullam worke
 SOUTH BELINGHAM, j bere cloth of munke say
 ST. BOTOLPH'S (London), a herse of gold with borders of tannoy velvet

* Pro usu dierum ferialium in distinctione to the principal vestment pro festis principalibus. (*Lyndw.*, l. iii. t. 27) Ferial vestments v of grene dymysay with orfreyes reed. (*Inv. King's Coll. Eccles.* xx. 313.)

† Figuré, branched. (See Act. 3 Edw. IV. §v.)

‡ Streaks, stripes. In Lansd. MS. 86. n. 68, is a petition for melting of tin into strakes or bars

§ A cope of white sylke with jesse rootes (*Nichol's Illustr.*, 187); nine blue copes called the Roots. (*Guntton's Peterborough*, 60.) Capa broudata cum radice jesse. (*Dugdale's St. Pauls*, 207)

|| The arms of St. Peter; they occur in the Peterborough Inventory of Vestments.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, xxxv baudkins for to garnishe the quyer at enye triumph* or at the King's Maties comynge
 BENINGTON, ij clothes that hangyd befor pillors.
 BRISTOL, ij paynted clothes j of Kyngs and another of Marys
 WINGHAM, j vayle for lent with ij lenten autler clothes with Jesus and a mother with Christ†
 „ ii ould Lenten clothes of our Lady autler with an image of our Lady upon one of them sawed on
 HADDENHAM, ij towells; of diaper called Housinge§ clothes
 BAROW (Salop), ij corporas of tuiylly||
 MARCHYNGTON, ¶ j purce to bere the comynyon in
 BRADLEY (Uttoxeter), linen clothes for the holi common table (7 Edw. vj)
 DUNSTALL, ij autler clothes* a superaltaire and a towell
 GILLINGHAM, ij towells for the lavatory†
 RADFORD, a laver mastlyn. Stretton a laver and a bason of brass‡

PULPIT.

S BOTOLPH (Billingsgate), the ladder of the pulpit§ vjd.
 ST. MARGARET (Fish Street), 6 Edw. VI., ij vyases|| for the upper pulpett
 S. BENET (Fynck), ij leaves of tholde pulpytte and sete of the churche ijs.
 ST. JOHN SEPULCHRE (Norwich), 1547, for making of a pulpet which we were commanded unto in the King his visitacon¶ xls. vjd.
 ALL SAINTS (Bere St. Norwich), making of the pulpett, vjs. viiijd.
 ST. DIONIS BACK CHURCH, j flort pulpit cloth of blew bawdkyn called crard cloth
 ST. JOHN BERE (Norwich), for selynge of the Perke* ixz.

(To be continued.)

* "You'll stay till the next triumph day." (Beaum. & Fletcher, vii. 465.) Note by Stevens, being a quotation. "The word triumph coming of the Roman Triumphs, hath been applied to all high, great, and stately doings." 1524, Ryngyng the bells at the triumph for the takinge the French King. (Nichol's Illustr. 108.) "The continual light of lamps before high alters, the burning cressets, triumphs in the night, torches at burials, and solemn processions." (Bale, Image, etc., ch. xviii. § 14.)
 † For a greate iron to hang the veil of the chancel against Lent. (Nichol's Illustr., 109.) In tempore quadragesimali velum pendet in choro inter altare et conspectum populi." (Lyndwood, lib. v. tit. xvi.)

‡ There were three towells at the high altar ij scil. ponenda super altare subtus corporale. iij^m vero ad usum lavatorii pro manibus tergendis. (Lyndw., l. iii. t. 27.) Ablutions facta in lavatorio; hodie ut communiter istud non servatur, nisi quod juxta lavatorium habetur manutergium. (Ibid. t. 23.)

§ Used in consecrating the blessed Sacrament or Housel. (See Sacred Archaeol., s. v.)

|| Archbishop Stephen required for the chalice syndonem [i.e., corporale] mundam et candidam et amplitudinis congruentis. Lyndwood says it should be de panno lineo. (Lib. iii. tit. 26.)

¶ This was forbidden by Abp. Peckham, 1279. Dominicum corpus non in bursa vel loculo collocetur sed in pyxide pulcherrima, lino candidissimo interiorius adornata. (Lynd. l. iii. t. 26.)

* Superaltaries were altar furniture of stuff, not superaltars; thus, at King's Coll., Cambridge, iij pair autler clothes steyned xii superaltaries xxi pallys (Eccles. xx. 818), for making of the crosses on the superaltaries. (Nichol's Illustr. 100.)

† Linteamina, i.e., velamina de lino facta quibus altare co-operitur, the two towells above mentioned in distinction to palla, i.e., vestimenta altaris sc. sindones et corporalia. (Lyndw., l. iii. t. 23.) These must not be confounded with frontales, i.e., apparatus pendens in front altaris qui alias dicitur palla. (Ibid. t. 27.)

‡ Debent esse in ecclesia tres pelves, una in qua corporalia, j alia in qua palla altaris, tertia in qua vela lavabuntur. (Lynd. l. iii. t. 26.) j little bason and ewre gilt. (Guntton's Peterb., 58.) Mastling. A. S. Moaleum, brass. (See Shaw's Staffordshire, ii. 160.)

§ For a new ladder of steps for the pulpit ijs. (Walcott's St. Mary., Westminster.)

|| Vys, a round grece or steyer, coelen. Prompt. Parr. A newel, or circular staircase.

¶ Injunc. 1547. §. 28.

* Pertica, a swinging stand for lights.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS A HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF HOPE, IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY.

BY R. DANIEL-TYSSEN, ESQ., F.R.S.A.

(Continued from page 172.)

Exchequer Lay Subsidies, Derby, 18 Eliz. 1576.

Derb. P^{re}st^{er} Comp^{er} Willi^m Kneveton Ar^{ch} Coll^{eg} sedo xv^{to} t x^{ma} duox xv^{ant} t x^{ant} dno
nunc Elizabeth a laice anno regni sui xviii^o concess in hundred sequen.
viz. :—

HUNDRED DE ALTO PECCO.

	Onus	ded	rem
Darley	xlijs.	xlijs.	xxxvijs.
Netherhaddon	xlijs.	xlijs.	xxxiijs.
Overhaddon	vjs. ijd.	liijs. vjd.	vjs. viijd.
Ov'haddon	vijs.	nl.	vijs.
Yolgrave	xliiij.	vjs.	xxxvijs.
Hartilwester	xliiij. ijd.	vjs. ijd.	xxxvijs.
Backwell	cxs. jd.	xxiijs. viijd.	liiij. vs. vd.
Asbeforde	xlijs.	nl.	xlijs.
Monyashe	xlijs.	nl.	xlijs.
Magna Longysden	xxxvijs. ijd.	liijs. vjd.	xxxiijs. ijd.
Rolande	xs.	ijs. vjd.	vjs. vjd.
Basloue	lvijs. vjd.	ixs.	xlvij. vjd.
Bel.	xxiijs. viijd.	liijs. vid.	xxjs. ijd.
Eydensorett	xxvijs.	lijs.	xxiijs.
Hassopp	xxxiijs. viijd.	liijs. vjd.	xxs. ijd.
Gyme Midelton	xls.	vjs.	xxxiijs.
Hathersage	cxlijs. liijd.	xxs.	liiij. xlijs. liijd.
Hoppe et Shatton	vs. vjd.	nl.	vs. vjd.
Hope et Shatton	liiij.	xlijs. viijd.	lxvijs. liijd.
Castleton et Bradwell	liijd.	xlijs.	lxjs. liijd.
Tyddeswall	vij. liijs. viijd.	xxs.	vij. liijs. viijd.
Hasilbage	xliiij. ijd.	vjs. ijd.	xxxvijs. xjd.
Lytton	ixs.	xlijs. vjd.	xlvjs. vjd.
Longesdon Parva	xxxiijs.	vjs. vjd.	xxvjs. vjd.
Glossopp	cxlijs.	xvlijs.	liiij. xs.
Randon	cijs. ijd.	xvs. viijd.	liiij. vjs. vjd.
Medill Cavell	cxjs. xd.	xvs.	liiij. xvjs. xd.
Cheim'dyn	lxij.	xs.	lijs.
Buxton	xxs. ijd.	lijs.	xxvijs. ijd.
Worm-hill	lxxvijs. liijd.	xlijs.	lxvs. liijd.
Shallorosse	xjs. jd.	xijd.	xs. jd.
Tadington Prescliffe	cxjs. ijd.	xvijs. ijd.	liiij. xlijs. xjd.

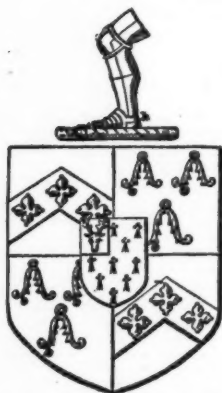
Sm^a. { Onis ab liij ix. vjs. liijd.
Ded ab xliiij. liiij.
Rem. ab lxxvi. vs. ijd.

Err.

Mr. Peter Furness, in the "RELIQUARY" for April, 1870, gives a very interesting account of the ancient family of Eyre, accompanied by a pedigree of sixteen descents. I am induced to lay before its readers some of the numerous early Pedigrees of the Eyre family, from the Visitations of Dugdale and Vincent, in the Herald's College, as also from the MSS. in the British Museum. I was induced in the first instance to collect them with a view to identify the arms of the family now existing in Hope Parish. The arms of Eyre and Thoresby are most beautifully carved in oak, and bear

date 1581. Those of Eyre and Padley dated 1652, are of a superior workmanship, also carved in oak; these arms also occur in stained glass, and by a blunder of the glazier are reversed. These I have had engraved for a future number, and I propose from time to time to publish more of these pedigrees, with extracts from Parish Registers and other authorities.

EYRE OF HIGHLOW.



AUTHORITIES :

Dugdale's Visitation, 1662-3.
Heralds' Office, C. 34, fo. 65.
Padley, C. 4, 365.

ARMS.—Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Argent*, on a chevron, *sable*, 3 quatrefoils, *or*, for Eyre. 2 and 3, *Argent*, 3 horse-barnacles, *sable*, for Padley. Over all an escutcheon of pretence, *ermine*, on a canton, *sable*, a buck's head cabossed, *or*, for Wells.

CREST.—An armed leg couped at the thigh, quarterly, *argent* and *sable*, spur, *or*.

Robert Eyre, of Highlow, = Brigid, daughter to St. Humphry
died A^c. 1627. Ferrers, of Tamworth Castle, in
com. Warr. Knt.

Thomas Eyre, his only = Anne, daughter to William Jessop,
son and heir, died 29 Nov., 1638. of Broom Hall, in com. Ebor., Esq.

(C. 83, 13 Cal. 2.)

[Nor. vi., 171.]

Robert Eyre, of Highlow, = Anne, daughter and co-heir to Bernard 2. Humfrey
Esq., set. 44, ann. 14 Aug., Wells, of Holme, in the parish of Bake-
1662. well, in com. Derby. Eyre.

- | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------|---|---|-------------|
| 1. Robert,
died in
his
youth. | 2. Thomas,
died in
his
youth. | 3. Edward,
died
young. | 4. William,
Eyre, set.
21, an. 14
Aug. 1662. | 1. Anne, wife to St
Phil. Monketon,
of Cavell, in com.
Ebor. | 2. Barbara. |
|--|--|------------------------------|---|---|-------------|

Certified by ROBERT EYRE, Esq.

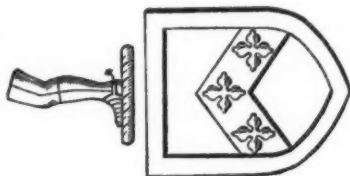
EYRE OF ASHOP.

A skeleton sketch of this Pedigree occurs in Harl. 6104, p. 83 b.

AUTHORITIES:

Dugdale's Visitation, 1662-3.
Herald's Office, C. 34, fo. 69 b.

ARMS.—*A ryant, on a chevron, sable, 3 quatre-folls, or, within a bordure azure.*
Crest.—An armed leg couped at the thigh, quarterly, *argent and azure, spur, or.*



JOHN EYRE, =

Robert Eyre, of Cruckhill, in the parish =
of Hope, in com. Derby.

Adam Eyre, of Cruckhill = Anne, dau. to Barbour,
of Ashop, in the parish of Hope,
in com. Derby.

George Eyre, of Cruckhill, = Margaret, dau. to Roger Mickle-
thwayt, of Inge-birchworth, in the
parish of Feniston, in com. Ebor.
died circa 1642.

Joseph Eyre, of Ashop, = Elizabeth, dau. to John Beyton,
in 3^d parish of Hope, in the parish of
com. Derby, set. 42, Bradfield, in Yorkshire, widow
15 Aug., 1662. of Jeremy Ward, a Plisitian.

Joseph Eyre, set. 5, ann. 15 August,
1662. Elizabeth, set. 3, ann. 15 August,
1662.

2. Thomas Eyre, of = Helen, dau. to
Hastehead, in Ramsker.
Yorkshire.

1. Adam. }
2. Joseph. } ob. s.p.

Alice, wife to James Wolsten-
holme, of Cartleth, in the parish
of Dronfield, in com. Derb.

1. Robert Eyre, =
of Cruckhill.

1. Adam. 2. Robert.

EYRE OF HASSOP.

A brief sketch of this Pedigree occurs in Harl. 5104, fo. 84b.



AUTHORITIES :

Dugdale's Visitation, 1662-3.
Herald's Office, C. 34, fo. 82b. & 83.

ARMS.—*Argent*, on a chevron, *sable*, 3 quatrefoils, *or*.
CREST.—An armed leg, couped, quarterly, *argent* and *sable*, *spur*, *or*.

Rowland Eyre, of Hassop = daughter of
in com. Derb., arm. Stafford.

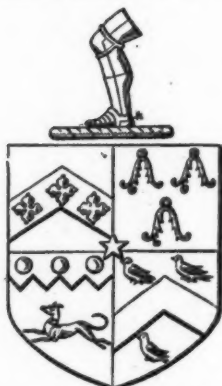
1. Thomas Eyre, = Prudence, died A ^o . 1637. to Blackwall.	2. Adam = Elizabeth Eyre. Barlow, of Barlow.	3. Rowland = Eyre. citizen of London.	4. George = Eyre. dau. of Bright.	5. Roger = Eyre. dau. of Goaling.	6. Gervase, and Christopher dead. 7. Peter, Pegg of Yel- deraley.	Rowland Eyre, of Hassop = daughter of in com. Derb., arm. Stafford.
Rowland Eyre, = Anne, dau. of Sir 2. William, of Hassop set. Francis Smith, of ob. s.p. 6, ann. 1663. Ashby Folville, in com. Leic.	1. Dorothy, wife of — Fowler, of St. Thomas, in com. Staf.	2. Mary, wife of John Biddulph, of Biddulph, in com. Staf.	3. Prudence, wife of Thomas Trent- ham, of Rousester, in com. Staf.	4. Gertrude, wife of Sir Thomas Fleet- wood, of Calwich, in com. Staf.	5. Elizabeth. 6. Frances.	
1. Thomas, = Katherine, dau. to 2. Rowland. set. 36 Phil. Kemp, of 3. Francis. an. 1663. in co. Susses.	4. John. 5. Rowland.	6. William. 7. Steven.	8. Laurence. 9. Nicholas. 10. Peter.	1. Anne, wife of Anthony Dor- mer, of Grove Parkes, in co. Warr.	2. Dorothy. 3. Prudence, wife of John Berry, of 4. Elizabeth. Berry-nerbor, in 5. Mary. com. Devoa. 6. Gertrude. 7. Ursula. 8. Mary.	
Gerard. Rowland. Philip. set. 7, Rowland and Thomas, Anne. an. 1663. both dead.						Certified by ROWLAND EYRE, Esq.

(Signed) ROLAND EYRE, THOMAS EYRE.

EYRE OF ROWTER, IN YOULGROVE.

AUTHORITIES :

Dugdale's Visitation, 1662-3.
Heralds' Office, C. 34, fo. 65 b.



ARMS.—Quarterly, 1. *Argent*, on a chev. *sable*, 3 quatrefoils, *or*, for Eyre.
2. *Argent*, 3 horse-barnacles, *sable*, for Padley.
3. *Argent*, a greyhound courant, *sable*, collared *or*; on a chief indented of the 2nd 3 bezants, for Blackwall.
4. *Or*, a chev., *gules*, between 3 martlets, *sable*, for Stafford.
over all a mullet for difference.

CREST.—An armed leg couped at the thigh, quarterly, *argent*, and *sable*, spur, *or*.

Stephen Eyre, of Hassop, =
in com. Derb. ar.

Rowland Eyre, of Hassop, = Gertrude, daughter and co-heir
arm., son and heir. of Humphrey Stafford, of By-
ham, in com. Derbise.

Roger Eyre, of Rowter, = Elizabeth, daughter of
in the parish of Yolgrove. Gosling.

Thomas Eyre, =
of Hassop. A

Adam Eyre, of Rowter,
set. 36, ann 13 Aug.,
1662.

Thomas Eyre, an Utter
Barrister, of Grayes Inne,
London.

Certified by ADAM EYRE.

A LANCASHIRE PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR MILITANT.

BY T. T. WILKINSON, F.R.A.S.

THE following notice has been drawn up from a MS. note or two found among the papers left by the late John Harland, F.S.A. I have thrown these memoranda into form, and have added considerably from the sources indicated.

The Rev. James Woods, the son and grandson of ejected Lancashire ministers, was born about A.D. 1672, and succeeded his father in the ministry of a Presbyterian congregation at Chowbent, in the parish of Leigh, about A.D. 1699. According to the Rev. Mr. Toulmin's *History of the Dissenters*, the Rev. James Woods, in A.D. 1715, "alarmed at the progress of the Pretender, headed a body composed of all the hale and courageous men in his congregation, armed with the implements of husbandry, and marched them to Preston, where General Wills commissioned him to secure possession of Walton Bridge." It appears that Woods mustered his people in compliance with a letter addressed to him from General Wills and Sir Henry Hoghton, urging that what force he could raise of "lusty young fellows" should muster on Cuerden Green, at ten o'clock, on the 12th November, with what arms they had fit for service:—"scythes put in straight poles," and such as had not these, to bring "spades and bill-hooks for pioneering with."

When General Wills made his arrangements for attacking the rebels in Preston, he ordered Woods, and his colleague, the Rev. Mr. Walker, to prevent any aid being sent to the enemy across the bridge at Walton, and they fulfilled their trust with so much courage and ability that General Wills remarked he much regretted "that a better post had not been assigned to this determined party." (Ware's *Memorials*, p. 139.) For his energy in collecting, marshalling, and commanding his men, Mr. Woods got the name amongst his neighbours of "the Old General." He had proved himself to be able to defend an important post under trying circumstances, and on account "of his great service to General Wills, at Preston, by defending the ford thence to Penwortham," the King was induced by the general to grant both him and his colleague, Walker, a pension of £100 per annum, each, for life.

Mr. Woods then resumed his pastoral duties at Chowbent, and on the Old Meeting House, the original chapel of the Atherton family, being taken from them by the then representative of the family, and lord of the manor, the "Old General" was very active in promoting the erection of a new one. This deprivation arose from a "violent electioneering dispute (1720-1722), between the Presbyterians of Chowbent and the lord of the manor," and as he could not bend to his will he deprived them of their place of worship. It then became an Episcopal Chapel, and was consecrated by Dr. Wilson, the then Bishop of the Isle of Man, the patronage being vested in the Atherton family. (Ware's *Memorials*, p. 250.) Mr. Woods applied

for assistance, not only to his own congregation, but to such of his opulent neighbours as were kindly disposed to him and his undertaking. He was himself the most liberal of pecuniary contributors, devoting for this purpose a part of the pension which had been settled on him by Government. The New Meeting House, thus raised, is the one which now exists—a monument of the veteran pastor's energy and liberality. Mr. Dorning Rasbotham, describing it in 1787, says:—"It is an extensive brick building; it hath a bell; a large burying ground; and a congregation of about eleven hundred persons." It is said that when the chapel was about to be built, the Rev. Mr. Woods went to Squire Hulton, of Hulton Park, and asked for *twenty* oaks as timber for the erection. "Nay, man," said the squire, "but I'll give thee *ten*." "Thank you," replied the General, "just the number I want; for I knew you would only give me the half of my first request." One anecdote of his quaint humour has been preserved. Being asked why he so seldom made an exchange with any neighbouring minister, though considered a tolerable preacher, he replied—"Why mon, if onny body were to come and preyché better than me, they'd not loike to hear me as weel again; an if he preych'd wor, why its a shâem for him to preyché." Rasbotham, however, says that "Woods was not an eloquent preacher, but though he could not preach, he was wont to say he could *tell his hearers a story*, and that did as well." He died February 20th, 1759, in his eighty-eighth year, and the following inscription was shortly after *painted* behind, and above, the pulpit in which he had officiated for so long a period:—"This is inscribed as a Testimony of Respect, to perpetuate the memory of the Rev. James Woods, whose active exertions founded this place of public worship. He died February 20th, 1759, having served this Society, as a Christian Minister, with affection and fidelity, more than Sixty years."

Mr. Toulmin truly adds:—"He will be long remembered in his neighbourhood as a facetious companion; a faithful servant of the Lord Jesus; and as a firm friend to the LIBERTIES of his country."

Burnley.

Original Documents.

DOCUMENT RELATING TO WIRKSWORTH, ETC.

THE original of the following unique Norman-French Deed is in the possession of J. F. Lucas, Esq., of Bentley Hall, and is now for the first time printed, from a copy transcribed by C. S. Groaves, Esq., Q.C.

"CESTE ENDENTURE fait parentre John Brown de Wyrkessworth & Malyne sa femme d'un partie & Cristofore fitz Henry Marsschall de Bosdone d'autre partie tesmoigne coment les dits parties sont accordes en la maner que ensuet cest de savoir que le dit Cristofore avera Agnes fille & heire de dit John & a sa femme & le dit John esteant en pleijn possession de tous ces terres & tenementes rentes & services ove les appartenanceux queux il ad deinz le Countie de Derby enfeoffera ascuns estranges des dits terres tenementes rentes & services en fee simple & ils refoeffieront les dits John & Malyne sa femme a terme de loures deux vies & assies loures vies remanaut as dits Cristofore & Agnes & as loures heires entre eux engendres & sils (i.e. si ils) demouront sauns issue entre eux engendres as droites heires de dit John Brown revoteront a tous jours Et auxi les dits Cristofore & Agnes demouront ove les dits John & Malyne a loures sustinauns cum vesture & mangere & viandre convenablement durant loüres vies des dits John & Malyne Et si les dits Cristofore & Agnes entere en une place de terre ove les tenementes illecoques edifies que est appelle Stephull juxta Wyrkessworth ove les appartenanceux a avoir & tenure en la maner avant dit sauns clayme ou enpechement faire per la dower de dit Malyne en le dit lio appelle Stephull non obstaunte le feoffament de avant dit Et a cestes covenauces avant dits tenure & performere les parties avant dits entrecchangeablement sunt fait loures foies de lun partie & de lautre entesmoignauns des quels choses as cestes endentures les parties avant dits ont mys loures seals Done a Wyrkessworth le Samadye devaunt la fest de la Purification nostre dame lan de regne le Roy Henry quint quart."

The following free translation of this interesting document has been very kindly made for the "RELIQUARY" by T. Helsby, Esq., who says:—"This is a free translation, but would be almost the precise language in which such an Instrument would be written if penned in the English of the period. I regret, however, that I have not the original—the copy being evidently in error in some few words, owing, no doubt, to its age, or some peculiarity in the form of the letters, or the Norman-French employed."

"THIS INDENTURE made between John Brown of Wirksworth & Malin his wife of the one part & Christopher the son of Henry Marshall of Bosdon of the other part Witnesseth that the said parties are agreed in manner following that is to say that the said Christopher shall have Agnes the daughter and heir of the said John to wife, and the said John, being fully possessed of all those lands and tenements rents and services, with the appurtenances, of his within the county of Derby, will enfeoff and alien the said lands, tenements, rents and services in fee simple, and be refoeff to them the said John and Malin his wife for the term of their two lives, and after their lives the same shall remain to the said Christopher and Agnes, and to their heirs between them begotten, and if they remain without issue between them begotten, shall return to the right heirs of the said John Brown for ever. And also the said Christopher and Agnes shall dwell with the said John and Malin and have suitable living in clothing, drink, and meat, during their lives, of the said John and Malin. And if the said Christopher and Agnes will not dwell with the said John and Malin in manner aforesaid, the said John and Malin shall deliver to the said Christopher one messuage with five acres of land with the appurtenances which were heretofore of Geoffrey the Porter in the town of Wirksworth, to have and to hold to the said Christopher and

Agnes during the life of the said John Brown. And after the decease of the said John Brown it shall be lawful for the said Christopher and Agnes to enter into a plot of land with the tenements there erected, called Stephull [qy. Staple], near Wirksworth, with the appurtenances, to have and to hold in manner aforesaid, without claim or impeachment for the dower of the said Malin in the said plot called Stephull notwithstanding the feoffment ——— aforesaid. And these covenants aforesaid to hold and perform the parties aforesaid interchangeably bind themselves and their heirs of the one part and the other. In witness whereof to these Indentures the parties aforesaid have affixed their seals. Given at Wirksworth the Sunday before the feast of the Purification of our Lady, the 4th year of the reign of King Henry V."

THE CHAPEL OF PEAK FOREST.

THE following curious document relating to this place, has very kindly been communicated by the Rev. A. T. Field, and is here printed from the original MS. Some interesting particulars relating to this Chapel will be given in a future number.

MR. OLDFIELD ANSWER TO Y^e DANE AND CHAPTERS OFFICIALE.

As to their pretensions to y^e Peak Forest.

St. I have a due veneration for y^e Dane and Chapter as y^e Dignitaries of y^e Church. But y^e reason why I cannot comply wth them as to their Invasion on y^e Liberties and Immunities of y^e Peak Forest, are as Followeth (viz)

When first I came to y^e place it was given me to observe by Mr. Bullock and Mr. Wheeldon Senior the late Dukes chief Agents, y^t y^e place was extra parochiall and had no dependency on Litchfield for it was a Church donative, and founded on y^e Crown Land—neither must I pay any appearance at their visitations, & so it was acknowledged by y^e Famous & Learned Bishop Hacket at his Primary Visitation in open Court at Chesterfield, immediately after y^e Kings Restauration.

Secondly 'tis well known y^t y^e Dane and Chapter have a peculiarity in y^e High Peak, & as well known y^t that peculiarity is made up of four Parishes (viz.) Bakewell, Tideswell, Hope, Chapple en le Frith, & a small place towards Ashburn called Knivington and never more known by any man now living. But they not content wth their antient Dividend as their Predecessors formerly have been to enlarge their Jurisdiction, would fain push y^e Forest, w^{ch} was always extra parochiall into some of y^e fore named Parishes w^{ch} to any rational, & un biased man would seem a prodigious push.

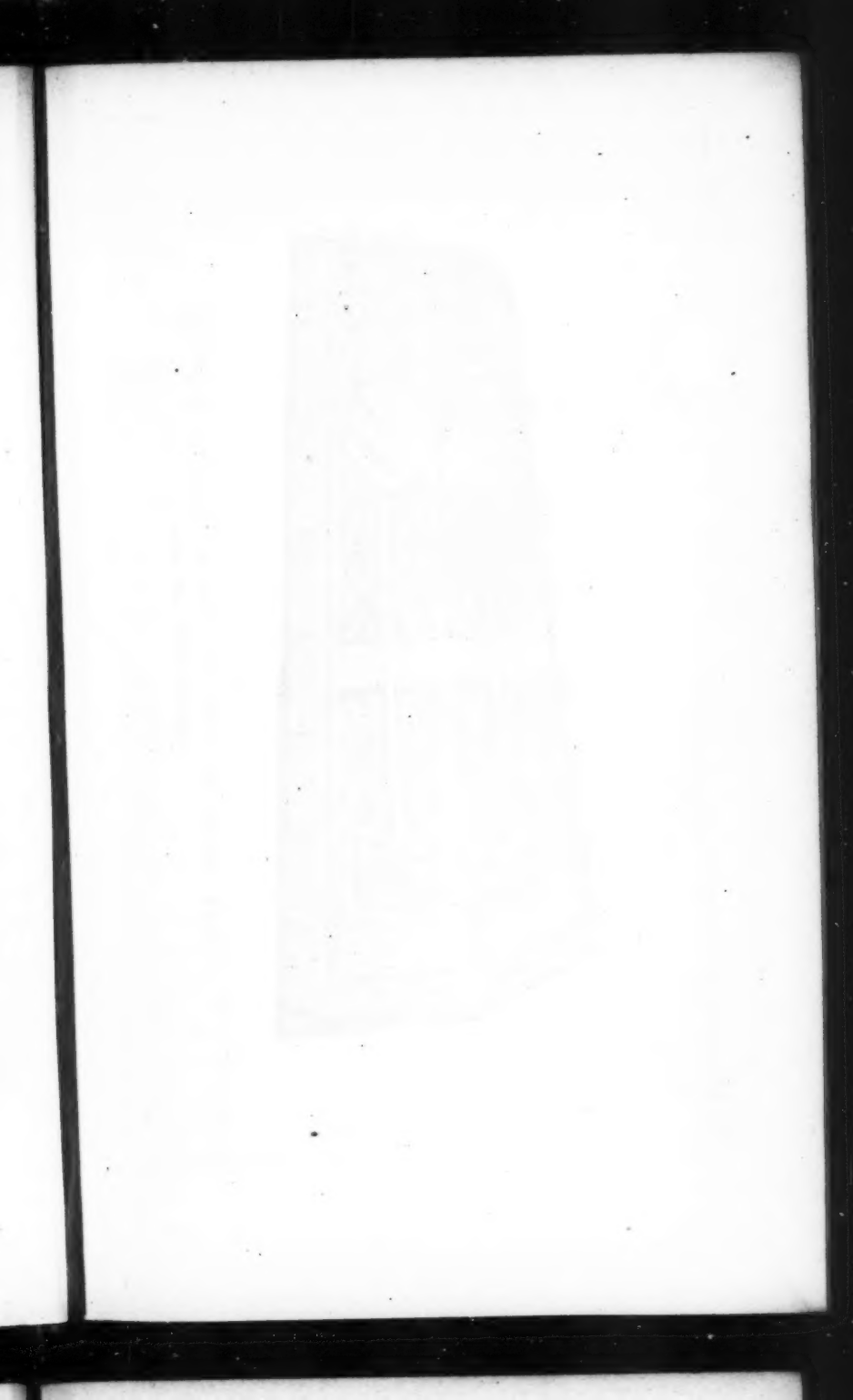
3ly It is well known y^t never any of my Predecessors in y^e place ever since y^e Church was founded and built did pay any common appearance, or took out any Licence for y^e place at their Court, neither have they any President for their proceedings.

4ly As to Probates of Wills &c If they can destroy a Regester of above threes score years standing w^{ch} would seem very strang, I presume there is a Court calls itself Prerogative to y^e perhaps may take Cognizance of those things.

5ly As to y^e further proceedings against me you cannot justly charge your Significavit wth any notorious Herisie, Schism, Symony, Perjury, Usury, Incest, Adultery, or any other gross immoralities, and if so then it must be pro contumacia only, and in y^t there will be found a case de meo et tuo so must be further inspected, for he y^t is chancellor in his own cause y^e world would think it a wonder if he does not carry it.

6ly It is well known y^t never any of my Predecessors paid any appearance at their visitations nor took out any Licentia procurato for y^e Place.

These ar some of y^e reasons why I cannot comply wth the Deane & Chapter in their Invasion upon the Liberties & immunities of y^e Peak Forest, especially since it hath been so carefully and nobly defended by his Graces Noble Progenitors from all former invasions ever since it flowd from y^e Crown to y^e Noble Family, Though now the Invaders write it y^e Peak Forest infra nostram jurisdictionem wth as much confidence as ever Jezabel gave Ahab Naboths Vineyard w^{ch} was none of her own to give. Where as it hath always appertained to his Grace & Noble Progenitors to put in a qualifd man there to Preach & to visit.





COPED TOMB TO ONE OF THE SINGLETON FAMILY,
GOOSNARD CHURCH, LANCASHIRE.

Notes on Books, Music, &c.



ARMS OF FISHWICK.



COL. RIGBY.



ARMS OF PARKER.

HISTORY OF GOOSNARGH.*

THE parochial chapelry of Goosnargh, which was, until 1850, a part of the parish of Kirkham, in Amounderness, in Lancashire, is now an independent district, and thus, in more senses than one, is now entitled to a separate history of its own. Goosnargh must have been of Saxon origin, but the first mention of the place which occurs is under the rule of William the Conqueror—its name, doubtless, being derived *Goosen*, the Saxon plural for goose, and *Argh*, or *Arf*, a field—thus Goosen-argh would simply imply goose-field or goose-green. In *Domesday*, it is spelt *Gusanarghe*, which is closer to its present name, both in pronunciation and in spelling, than are most names of places. One Robert De Goosnargh was, it appears, living in 1205-6, and the family remained at the place until 1564-5, when the male line ceased, and the name disappeared from the locality. The manor was held in the 14th century by Adam de Hoghton. Goosnargh, at the present day, contains about a thousand inhabitants, entirely devoted to agricultural pursuits, and has no manufacture of any kind; and it has a church, a hall, and several good houses; a noble hospital "for decayed gentlemen or gentlewomen, or persons of the better rank of both or either sex;" a free grammar school, a free school, and many other charities, and is, altogether, a place of much interest. In the church, the most interesting feature is the coped tomb to one of the Singleton family, of which we give an engraving on Plate XXXII. The letters A. R., being a modern appropriation by a member of the Rigby family.

Goosnargh has met a most careful, industrious, and painstaking historian in the person of Major Fishwick, the descendant of the fine old Lancashire family of Fishwick, of Withnell, Bulsnape, and Goosnargh, who has devoted himself to the task with a spirit and a determination that does him the highest credit. The volume he has produced is a valuable and useful example for others to follow, and shows how much *may*, and how much *ought*, to be done for every parish in the kingdom. Commencing with a chapter on the general history, the gallant major next, in successive chapters, speaks of the church, of the curates of Goosnargh, of White-chapel, of the Records of "the four-and-twenty sworn men," of the churchwardens, of the registers, of the monuments and inscriptions, of the public charities, of the old halls and families, and of miscellaneous matters relating to it.

The chapter on "Old Halls and Families," is perhaps the most important, and embraces pedigrees and notices of a large number of families. Among these are Rigby, of Middleton, including a capital notice of Colonel Rigby, "that insolent

Rebell," who attacked Lathom House; Cateral, of Little Mytton, and Bulsnap Manor, in Goosnargh; Fishwick, of Withnell and Bulsnap, showing the alliances of the family and tracing their descent from Adam Fishwick (temp. H. VI.), who married the daughter of James Singleton, of the family to whom the coped tomb already referred to belongs, down to the present day; Hesketh, of Whitehill; Midgeh ll, of Blackehall; Whittingham, of Whittingham; Helme, of Goosnargh; Parker, of Whittingham; Waring, of Whittingham; Singleton, of Singlehill; Newsham, of Newsham Hall, and others.

We regret that we are compelled for want of space to give so brief a notice of Major Fishwick's excellent book—a book which is evidently exhaustive of its subject, and whose preparation has been entered upon as a pure labour of love. We commend it most earnestly to all lovers of topographical literature, and to all genealogists, assuring them they will find something to commend, and nothing to find fault with, in its pages. By the courtesy of the gallant author we are enabled to give the accompanying engravings, Plates XXXII. and XXXIII., which will serve as examples of the illustrations which adorn this interesting book, which, both in matter, in printing, and in general style of "getting up," is all that can be desired.

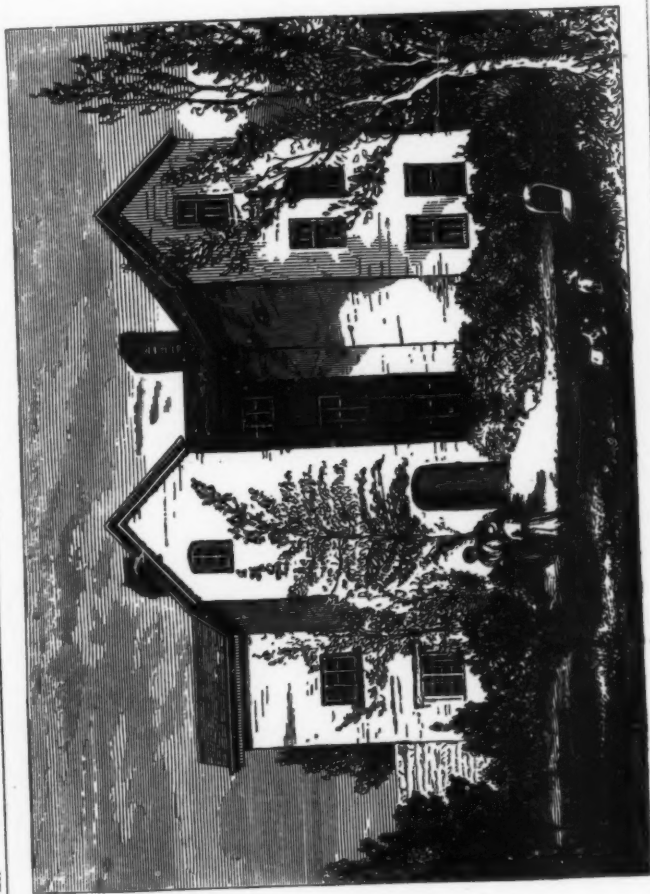
• *The History of the Parochial Chapelry of Goosnargh, in the County of Lancaster.* By HENRY FISHWICK, F.H.S. London: Trübner & Co. Manchester: Simms & Co. 1 vol. 4to, 1871, pp. 240. Illustrated.

DEBRETT'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE, HOUSE OF COMMONS, &c.

Of all Peerages, and they are many in number and excellent in quality, "Debrett" is, perhaps, best known, and deservedly ranks the highest in public estimation. Indeed, the very name of "Debrett" is an assurance of excellence and of scrupulous accuracy, and is, at the same time, a "pass-word" known to every family in the kingdom. The three works now before us, the edition for the present year of the "Peerage," the "Baronetage and Knightage," and the "House of Commons and Judicial Bench," have grown out of the Old Debrett, and have become so developed and so enlarged and so increased that they have literally become *essentials* in every library, public and private, and in every family, with even the slightest possible pretensions to belong to any but the very lowest ranks of society. Under the able editorship of Mr. Robert Henry Mair, who has brought to bear upon his task the most astonishing industry and perseverance, these books have risen beyond any others in excellence and in usefulness; indeed, the "Illustrated House of Commons and Judicial Bench" is entirely his own creating, and it is impossible to speak too highly of his labours.

The "Peerage" is admirably arranged; first, full notices of each peer with his family, his dignities, the offices he has held, his marriage, his sons and daughters, his brothers and sisters, dates of creation of the various titles, the arms, the seats, the clubs, and a host of other information, all arranged alphabetically under the title; then the younger sons and married daughters arranged alphabetically under the names; and next, the Lords Spiritual—the Archbishops and Bishops—arranged alphabetically (this being a feature specially introduced by Mr. Mair); and lastly, Peerages recently extinct or in abeyance; and Her Majesty's Household, Chaplains, etc. The "Baronetage and Knightage" is also arranged alphabetically, and contains every possible information that can be required, including "Disputed Baronetcies." The "House of Commons and Judicial Bench" gives biographical notices of every member of the Lower House, with his family, his alliances, his political principles, the offices he holds or has held, his dignities, his armorial bearings, seats, clubs, etc. This is followed by a skeleton Peerage, which in turn is succeeded by the Judicial Bench, arranged under the heads of English Judges, Irish Judges, Scottish Lords of Session, Judges of County Courts, and Records. Next ensue some useful articles relating to the practices, &c., of Parliament, lists of the Lords Chancellors and Speakers, tables of Parliaments and Administrations, lists of Privy Counsellors, Lords-Lieutenant of Counties, Parliamentary Agents, etc., and an Heraldic Grammar of Terms.

These three admirable volumes are illustrated by some thousands of wood engravings of coats of arms, beautifully and clearly engraved. It is impossible to speak too highly of the manner in which Mr. Mair has edited the present edition of these all important and truly valuable works, or of the beautiful manner in which they have been produced from the press by Messrs. Dean & Co. All we need say, is that they are all that can possibly be wished for.



BULSNAPE HALL, LANCASHIRE.

DRUIDISM EXHUMED.*

THE REV. JAMES RUST has sought in the work before us to prove, against all comers in general, and Dr. Stuart in particular, that "the stone circles of Britain were Druidical temples," and not primarily places of sepulture, but are, in fact, "temples for Druidical religious worship; also they were subsidiarily or occasionally employed for other purposes, such as Forums for courts of law being held, and important public and national business being transacted;" and he becomes, in fact, the champion of the old-world and exploded theories of their Druidical origin, regardless of the lights which recent excavations and continued researches have thrown upon them. It would only weary the reader were we to attempt to follow Mr. Rust in all the ramifications of his arguments, and indeed it would be entering upon a wilderness to attempt to do so. We shall, therefore, content ourselves by saying that we rise from its perusal, instead of being converted, if possible, considerably strengthened, in our former opinions—opinions held by Dr. Stuart, by Professor Wilson, and most of the leading archaeologists of the age.

* *Druidism Exhumed.* By the Rev. JAMES RUST, M.A. Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas. 1 vol. sm. 8vo. pp. 812, 1870.

VERBA NOMINALIA.*

ONE of the most important and valuable additions to philological literature, and one of the most truthful books of reference issued of late years, is Dr. Charnock's "Verba Nominalia," which is, as its name imports, a dictionary of words derived from proper names, and therefore, many of them, such as are not to be found in any other dictionary. The work is novel in its character, and must have been attended with a vast amount of patient research in its preparation; but this is what is the most natural thing in the world to expect from such a hard-working and accomplished etymologist as Dr. Charnock. It is a book which cannot be too widely known or too highly spoken of, and we not only cordially, but *strongly* recommend our friends to add it to their libraries.

* *Verba Nominalia; or Words Derived from Popular Names.* By RICHARD STEPHEN CHARNOCK, Ph. Dr., F.S.A., &c. London: Trübner & Co., 60, Paternoster Row. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 358.

THE ABBEY OF LANERCOST.*

MESSERS. RICHARD & CHARLES FERGUSON have produced, in the form of an elegant pamphlet of half a hundred pages, "A Short Historical and Architectural Account of Lanercost upon the North side of the River Irthing, close to the Pict's Wall." Both the historical and architectural portions of the work are well and carefully handled by pens fully competent to treat of them, and it is illustrated by two charming photographs, and a plan of the Abbey from the pencil of Mr. Charles Ferguson. In the appendix, we are pleased to see a list of benefactors to the Abbey, containing many names of great interest. It would be a boon, indeed, to archaeologists, if every abbey and priory met such careful treatment, and by such able hands, as has Lanercost. The little book is admirable in every way.

* *A Short Historical and Architectural Account of Lanercost.* London: Bell & Daldy. Carlisle: Charles Thurnam & Sons. 8vo. pp. 50. Illustrated.

WAYSIDE WARBLER.*

THE poems of Edward Capern, the postman poet, are such general favourites everywhere, that any new flights of his fancy are sure to be hailed with pleasure and read with avidity. Hence his "Wayside Warbles" has reached a second edition, and has been enriched—which gives it a fresh and lasting interest—with several additional poems. There is such a sweetness, such a freshness, such a genuine goodness, and such a simplicity, breathing in each of these pieces, and pervading the whole book, that it is a real pleasure to the reader to open the volume and to peruse whatever it happens the eye may fall upon. The volume, too, has the additional advantage of having, for a frontispiece, a photographic portrait of Edward Capern, with his autograph. It is a charming book, and one well adapted for presents.

* *Wayside Warbles.* By EDWARD CAPERN. Second Edition. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Birmingham: E. C. Osborne. 1 vol. crown 8vo. pp. 384. 1870.

WORTHIES OF WARWICKSHIRE.*

It is passing strange that in a county like that of Warwick, which has given birth, or title, or residence, to such a vast number of "Worthies" in every walk of life, if not from kings, at all events from "King Makers," through all the grades of nobility, and through all the ranks of that greater nobility, the noble in intellect, down to those lower levels of humanity from which have sprung so many of our best scientific minds, there should not long before now have been compiled a collection of memoirs of its more gifted sons. This task has, however, remained to be undertaken by Mr. Colville, and it could scarcely have fallen into better or more loving hands, or hands which could do it more justice. Mr. Colville has entered upon his pleasant task in a proper spirit, and with considerable energy, and has evidently left no source unsought that was open to him, and he has produced a book which, though naturally not complete, will be a most useful and valuable text-book of the biography of the county, and an important addition to general literature; for in it are to be found nearly five hundred well-written biographical notices of more or less length. It would be simply ridiculous to expect a work of this character and magnitude to be free from errors, and therefore it is no great disparagement to Mr. Colville's interesting volume to say that it contains some errors and mistakes (as, for instance, in the notice of William Hutton), which, while they do not materially disfigure it, it will be well to correct in a future edition, which we trust will soon be called for. Mr. Colville deserves the warmest thanks of every Warwickshire man, and of every lover of biography throughout the length and breadth of the land, for having devoted himself to this task, and for having produced so truly excellent, so readable, and so valuable a work. It is one which ought to be in every public library in the kingdom, and in every private library in the Midland counties. We ought to add that but a limited number of copies of this admirable work were printed, and that such of our readers who desire to add it to their libraries will procure it best by writing to the author, the Rev. F. L. Colville, M.A., at his residence, the Rectory, Leek-Wooton, near Warwick.

* *The Worthies of Warwickshire who lived between 1500 and 1800.* By the Rev. FREDERICK LEIGH COLVILLE, M.A. Warwick: T. Cooke & Sons. 1 vol. 4to., pp. 900. 1870.

WINGFIELD MANOR.*

THERE are few ruins so picturesque, few sites more historically interesting, and few Manor Houses with more romantic associations, in Derbyshire, or indeed in any other English county, than Wingfield Manor. With a history tracing back to pre-Norman times; belonging successively to Roger of Poitou, to William Peverel, to the Pavleys, to the Heriz, and the Bellars families, to the Lords Cromwell, and so on to the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, the Earls of Pembroke and Montgomery, and its present possessors; being one of the prison-houses of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots; being held by the Royalists and taken and dismantled by the Parliamentarians; and having passed through many other vicissitudes, Wingfield Manor may lay claim to the careful attention of the historian, while from its beautiful architectural features and its picturesque situation, it may claim equal attention from the antiquary and the artist.

The history of this place was well and carefully written by Thomas Blore many years ago, and his volume, now very scarce, will always be a valuable work of reference. Treading on the same ground, but in a totally different manner, Mr. Edmund B. Ferrey has lately issued a brief history of the Manor House, to accompany an admirable series of plates, drawn by himself to scale, of its architectural features, and of its picturesque beauties. This work, now before us, consists of twenty-two folio plates and eight pages of letter-press. The plates consist of perspective views of the inner gateway, of the north wing of the north quadrangle, and of the crypt; general views of the Manor House, and of the outer entrance gateway; ground plans of the whole building, and of the crypt, &c.; elevations and sections of nearly every part; and details of every possible kind. These are all drawn most carefully in finished outline, and are evidently scrupulously accurate in every particular. Mr. Ferrey has our best thanks for having devoted his time and his talents to the illustration of this charming ruin; and we trust his present volume will meet such a reception as will encourage him to do the same kind office for other of our Derbyshire buildings.

* *South Wingfield Manor, Illustrated by Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Details, with Perspective Views, and a Descriptive Account, &c.* Measured, drawn, and lithographed, by EDMUND B. FERREY, Architect. London: published by the Author, 1, Trinity Place, Charing Cross. 1 vol. folio, 1870.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.*

DR. SPENCER T. HALL, the gifted author of "The Peak and the Plain," "Days in Derbyshire," "The Forester's Offering," and other works, has just issued the first and second parts of his new work, "Morning Studies and Evening Pastimes," which is a collection of short biographical sketches of people whom he has known, as well as of others of a past age, of miscellaneous papers upon various subjects, and of poems written upon different occasions and various topics. The contents of the two parts before us include biographical sketches of Dr. Darwin, William Cobbett, Professor Wilson, Ebenezer Elliott, Dr. Samuel Brown, William Hutton, Charles Pemberton, Miss Mitford, and the late Duke of Rutland. Judging from the parts already issued, this, his latest, will be one of the most agreeable and pleasant of Dr. Hall's work. The Memoirs are just long enough not to be tiresome, and just brief enough to include all that is necessary in a sketch, and they are written in that easy, graceful, and charmingly fresh manner which characterise many of the productions of Dr. Hall's pen. We shall again refer to the work as it proceeds, but in the mean time Dr. Hall will, we are sure, pardon us if we point out an error which disfigures his pleasant paper upon William Hutton, and which he can easily rectify. He says, "The mortal remains of this most patriarchal, ingenious, and assiduous worthy, were interred at Aston, near Birmingham, the birthplace of his Sarah." This is wrong, Sarah, the wife of William Hutton was born, not at Aston, near Birmingham, where he lies buried, but at *Aston-on-Trent*, near Derby, as will be seen by the Pedigree given in our present number of the "RELICUARY."

* *Morning Studies and Evening Pastimes.* By DR. SPENCER T. HALL. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Manchester: T. Heywood. 8vo. Publishing in parts.

CASTLES OF HEREFORDSHIRE.*

A REMARKABLY pretty and very valuable volume, on the Castles of Herefordshire, has been issued by the Rev. C. J. Robinson, Vicar of Norton Canon, and chaplain to the Earl of Caithness. This interesting volume, which contains admirably-written histories of no less than forty-two castles, is illustrated by five-and-twenty cleverly-drawn anastatic plates, drawn, it appears, by Lady Frances Vernon Harcourt, and, mostly, from original sketches. The work is one of considerable merit, and Mr. Robinson deserves the best thanks not of Herefordshire men alone, but of topographers and antiquaries in general, for having undertaken the labour of its preparation, and for having completed his task in so excellent a manner. We rejoice to see that Mr. Robinson proposes issuing as a companion volume, a similar work upon the old Manor Houses of the county. In this we heartily wish him success, and strongly advise our Herefordshire friends to lose no time in adding the present volume to their libraries.

* *A History of the Castles of Herefordshire and their Lords.* By the Rev. CHARLES J. ROBINSON, M.A. London: Longman & Co. Hereford: Head & Hull, High Town. 1 vol. 4to. plates, pp. 146.

OLD ENGLISH POTTERY.

PROFESSOR A. H. CHURCH, of Cirencester, whose scientific labours are so well known, and so highly and justly appreciated, has, by printing a Catalogue of his Ceramic Museum, done what it behoves every collector to do who wishes to make his treasures available for the increase of knowledge. To this catalogue we wish, very briefly, to call attention, simply premising, that it has reference principally to specimens of Old English Porcelain and Earthenware, chiefly belonging to the XVIII. Century. The learned Professor arranges his collection under nine general series:—A—including "various wares of early date, Romano-British, Medieval, &c.;" B—Elers ware; C—salt-glazed white ware; D—agate, tortoise-shell, and other coloured glaze wares; E—Wedgwood ware; F—wares of imitators and immediate successors of Wedgwood; G—Examples of Leeds, Bristol, Liverpool, Swansea, Newcastle, &c., potteries; H—figures, statuettes, groups, &c.; and I—miscellaneous unmarked pieces. Under each of these general heads, each individual example is numbered and described, so that the catalogue becomes a useful and valuable book of reference. The collection itself is a most valuable and interesting one, and contains a vast number of rare, and even unique, examples of English ceramic art; and it is really pleasant to be able to record the fact, that not only has its possessor issued this excellent catalogue of its contents, but that he, in the most liberal manner, permits it to be viewed, under suitable restrictions, by all lovers of the ceramic art.

BIRDS OF NORFOLK.*

THE first volume of Mr. Stevenson's most exhaustive and truly admirable work on the "Birds of Norfolk," was reviewed by us on its first appearance a few years ago. He has recently issued the second volume, which is now before us, and in every way sustains both his own reputation as a careful and painstaking naturalist and pleasant writer, and the character of the book as one of the most satisfactory of its kind which has ever issued from the press. The notices of the various birds are remarkable for their fulness and accuracy, and for the clearness with which every particular relating to their habits, their haunts, and their peculiarities, are recorded. The illustrations, too, are faultless—the only regret being that there are not more of them. We are yet promised another volume, and shall, in common with all naturalists, long for its appearance. We strongly recommend our ornithological friends to add Mr. Stevenson's remarkably clever and valuable book to their libraries.

* *The Birds of Norfolk, with remarks on their habits, migration, and local distribution.* By HENRY STEVENSON, F.L.S. Vol. II. London: Van Voorst, Paternoster Row; Norwich: Stevenson & Co. Illustrated.

PRIMITIVE MAN.*

THIS is at all events a very pleasant and a very readable work, if not a very profound or learned one. It contains a vast amount of information, given in a very attractive form. It is, however, not a work that could be, in all respects, relied upon, for many of the opinions and conclusions arrived at are debateable. It is a pleasant, popularly written work, and gives a very fair insight into the habits, and arts and appliances of "Primitive Man," and, so far, may be useful. To the antiquary, however, and to those who seriously wish to study the subject, its page illustrations are too absurd and fanciful to awaken any feelings but profound sorrow that they should be allowed to deform any work devoted to scientific enquiry. The engravings to which we allude, are beautifully drawn and exquisitely engraved, and form a series of very attractive pictures, but too fanciful for the purpose. The most useful part of the book is the series of engraved examples, principally French, of remains of early ages which are not easily otherwise obtainable.

* *Primitive Man.* By LOUIS FIGUIER. Revised Translation. London: Chapman and Hall, Piccadilly. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 345, 1870. Illustrated.

CHURCHYARD EPITAPHS.

"A COMMERCIAL" has profitably and pleasantly turned his "spare moments" to account by collecting during his travels a number of curious epitaphs, which he has issued in a charming volume, published by Maiben, of 131, Aldersgate Street. It is a very interesting little work.

ROBERT BURNS'

TAM O'SHANTER, AND THE LAMENT OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

THE original manuscript of these two exquisite productions of Burns have been fac-similed by the Photo-chromolith process, by Messrs. Adams & Francis, 59, Fleet Street, who have thus given to all admirers of the poet a perfect copy of his own handwriting. The fac-similes are admirably executed, and are accompanied by an introduction by Mr. Moy Thomas.

MESSRS. MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.

THE newest invention in steel pens which has come under our notice, is the "Phaeton Pen," just produced by the renowned firm of Macniven and Cameron, of Glasgow. This pen, which is a happy combination of the turned-up and turned-down points, appears to us to be the most skilful and ingenious of any of the various inventions of these marvellously clever makers. We have tried their "Pickwick Pens" and have been much pleased with them; their "Owl Pens" and have been delighted; their "Waverley Pens" and have been charmed; but of all pens the "Phaeton" have given us the most pleasure, and are the best we have even written with, for freedom of flow and for ease in use. They are well named, for they literally fly over the paper, and are therefore admirably adapted for rapid writing. Of course it is impossible to say which of the various pens we have named are the best, because some will suit one person best, and others another. All we can say is, that they are all alike good, but that for our own use—for we are rapid and constant writers—the "Phaeton" is decidedly the best pen we have used.

NEW MUSIC.

Messrs. DUFF & STEWART, the eminent music publishers, of 147, Oxford street, again take the lead in musical novelties, and in the issuing of high class productions. We have now before us, from this renowned firm, Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, of J. Theodore Trekell's "Classical Treasures;" being, respectively, "In Native Worth," from Haydn's *Creation*; "Et Incarnatus Est," of Mozart; Cherubini's "Ave Maria;" and "Comfort Ye My People," from Handel's *Messiah*. These four, admirably transcribed for the pianoforte, are indeed "treasures," and are such as ought to be in every music portfolio in the kingdom. They are among the most beautiful and chaste of all pieces. By the same clever master, J. Theodore Trekell, is the new Polka-Mazurka, "The Bride of Lorne," arranged for the pianoforte. This is one of the most beautiful and charming of mazurkas, and is sure to become as highly popular as it so eminently deserves to be. Two splendid pieces, by Prince Giuseppe Poniatowski, "La Fenna" stornello (dedicated to Miss Mary Fox) and "Non sa quello che Perde," canzonetta, really deserve to be called the "Poniatowski gems," more than the cameos collected by a Prince Poniatowski do; for those took their name only as being in his possession, while these are emanations from the richly-endowed brain and musical mind of the Prince himself. They are indeed "gems," which deserve "setting" before every fair pianiste in the land. Another charming piece, a caprice for the piano, the "Song of the Sylph," by Boyton Smith, is brilliant in conception, and sure to please even the most fastidious. "Only Come" is the last of the pieces now before us. The words, simple and pleasing, are by Robert Reece, and the music by Berthold Tours, names which ensure its excellence. It has always been a pleasure to us to call attention to the music issued by Messrs. Duff and Stewart; and that pleasure is this time greater than ever.

Messrs. ASHDOWN & PARRY, of Hanover Square, have just brought out four magnificent pieces for the pianoforte, by that marvellously clever master, Sydney Smith, whose name, combined with that of those renowned publishers, is an unchanging guarantee of thorough excellence in musical productions. The pieces now before us are "Arcadia, Scène à la Watteau," which is a brilliant production, breathing the voluptuous sweetness in sound which Watteau's pictures do in art and colour; "Sweet Sounds, Morceau de Salon," which is redolent throughout with not only the sweetest, but the most melodious and harmonious sounds; "I Puritani," a grand fantasia from Bellini's opera of that name, which is a grand conception, and one which shows, perhaps, as well as any piece we know, the wonderful power and feeling of the master, Sydney Smith; and "Serenade de Gounod" (Quand tu chantes), transcribed for the piano by him. These four pieces alone are enough to stamp the reputation of any master; but in Mr. Smith's case, where that reputation is already so high, they fully sustain it. Messrs. Ashdown and Parry take a high stand in the musical world, and we know of no firm whose productions are more to be relied upon for a high character.

Messrs. A. HAMMOND & Co., late JULLIENS, 5, Vigo Street, Regent Street, forward us two charming compositions which they have just issued. These are, the "Fantasia Galop" (Amazonen), by P. Hertel, whose "Flick and Flock," "Sardana-palus," and "Morgano" Galops are such popular favourites; and the "Improvisationen Walzes," by Josef Gung'l, whose portfolio of waltzes, galops, polkas, mazurkas, quadrilles, marches, &c., is perhaps the most extensive of any composer. The two pieces now before us are calculated to add to the reputation of these two composers, and to increase the fame of the renowned firm of publishers by whom they are issued, and who are so justly celebrated for the production of first-class music.

Notes, Queries, and Cleanings.

COCKAYNE FAMILY.

"On the 30th June, 1693, administration of the personal estate and effects of John Cockain, late of Matlock, in the county of Derby, was granted to Wm. Cockaine, of Matlock, the natural and lawful son of the said deceased. The inventory shows £265 in personal effects."

A. E. C.

[Any notes or memoranda relating to the family of Cockayne, of Ashbourne, Chad-den, Ballidon, Matlock, and other places, will be gladly received by the Editor.]

SIR JOHN STATHAM.

THE following is a copy of a printed paper, which passed from my hands with a lot of other papers and pamphlets to my friend the late Mr. William Bateman who was then making a collection of Derbyshire Books and Papers. I kept no copy, but finding there was one amongst the Additional MSS. at the British Museum, I had it copied by a friend, and trust it may be thought worthy of a place in the pages of the "RELIQUARY."

Wakefield.

T. N. INCH.

ADD. MSS. BRIT. MUS. 6681. p. 646.

"ADJUTOR MEUS DEUS," is Statham's Family Motto.

Wigwall in Derbyshire the 19th of March, 1757.

WHILST the Devil and evil Spirits, have power in the World, so long will Envy, Malice, Lies, and Detraction continue..... No person in the County, has suffered more by vile Calumnies than Sir JOHN STATHAM, who for many years has been the mark at which the Faction have shot their envenomed arrows, and bent their whole efforts; this neglecting despising and condemning them, gave them too much Encouragement to continue their Reproaches—what Wrongs, Injustice and oppression; have they not charg'd him with? And what Mortgages Judgments and other securities, have they not loaded his Estates with? These wrongs were Thirty years ago exposed and made evident, by publick *Advertisements* throughout the whole kingdom, and then crushed that Villainous Attempt.

After all these years, the Faction have again revived their Calumnies, which compels Sir John for his own Reputation and to comply with the Importunity of his Friends, thus publickly to Advertise

THAT if any person can prove that he hath done them any Manner of Wrong, or Injustice he promises to restore them Four fold.

And if any person whatsoever hath any just debt, or demand on him, he desires they would apply to him for immediate Payment, and if delay'd desires not to have it concealed..... But if after this Notice those wicked wretches, that have the Impudence to continue their villainous Falsehoods he resolves to Prosecute them with the utmost severity or otherwise use them as such miscreants deserve. And for the Public good, he heartily wishes the *Faction* would do the like in their own Affairs.

J. STATHAM.

N.B.—For the Comfort of the Envious, it happens, Sir John is so far from having an incumbered Estate, that he can on any good Occasion, raise out of his Soughs Mines and other Personality and Effects, above 10,000*l.* without loading or incumbering, any of his real ESTATES.

CHAPEL NEAR MONSAL DALE.

In the grave-yard of a chapel (now a ruin) near Monsal Dale, lie the remains of several who were once persons of note in Ashford; among them lie, at his particular wish, my father, George Brushfield. At the request of my mother, I wrote at the time an epitaph for his headstone, and as the stone is now broken, I send a copy of the lines which were on it should you think them worth preserving:—

Mortal, wait not for monumental stone
To tell the virtues once by thee possess'd;
But make thy goodness all around thee known
Ere thou art called to earth's last bed of rest.
And though man's envy may thy worth disown,
Conscious integrity will fill thy breast,
Reward thy life with peace, and make
The memory bleas'd.

On the evening of my father's funeral, the guests who had followed his remains were assembled around the table and about to take tea, when I heard some whispering going on in the adjoining room, and found the grave-digger apparently terror-stricken; on enquiry, he stated that he had heard noises in the grave which he was filling up; and fancied he heard raps on the coffin-lid. I with two others immediately went with him, had the earth thrown out of the grave and the coffin-lid opened, but, alas! my dear father slept in his last sleep, and the noises the grave-digger had heard were caused by the plate on the coffin. We went back and informed the company of the acts, and relieved all from a most painful anxiety.

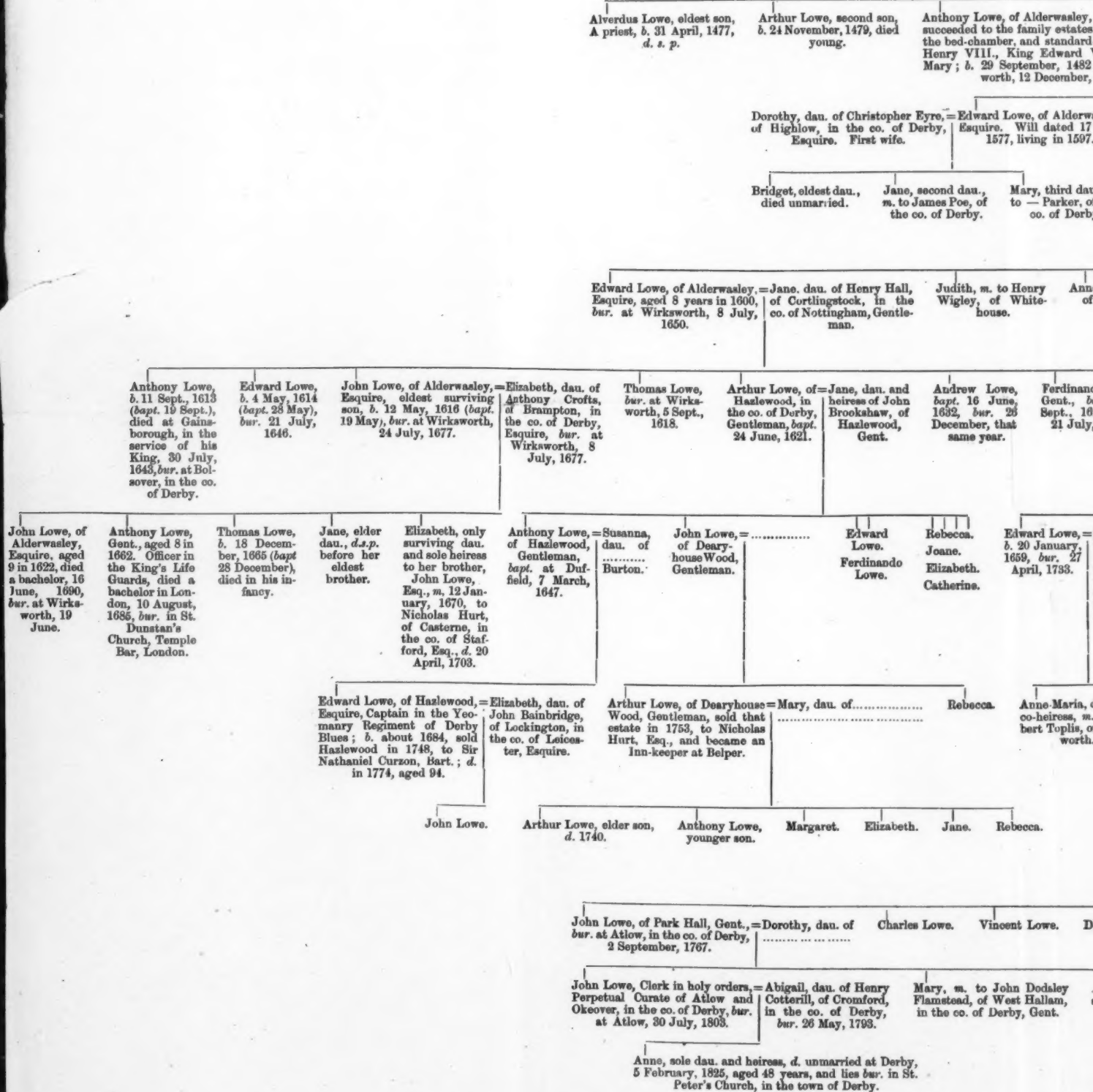
T. BRUSHFIELD.

FAMILY OF LOWE.

AN article upon this family, in connection with the Pedigree now given (Plate XXXIV), will appear in the next number.

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF LOWE, OF LA LOWE, IN THE COUNTY OF CHESTER,

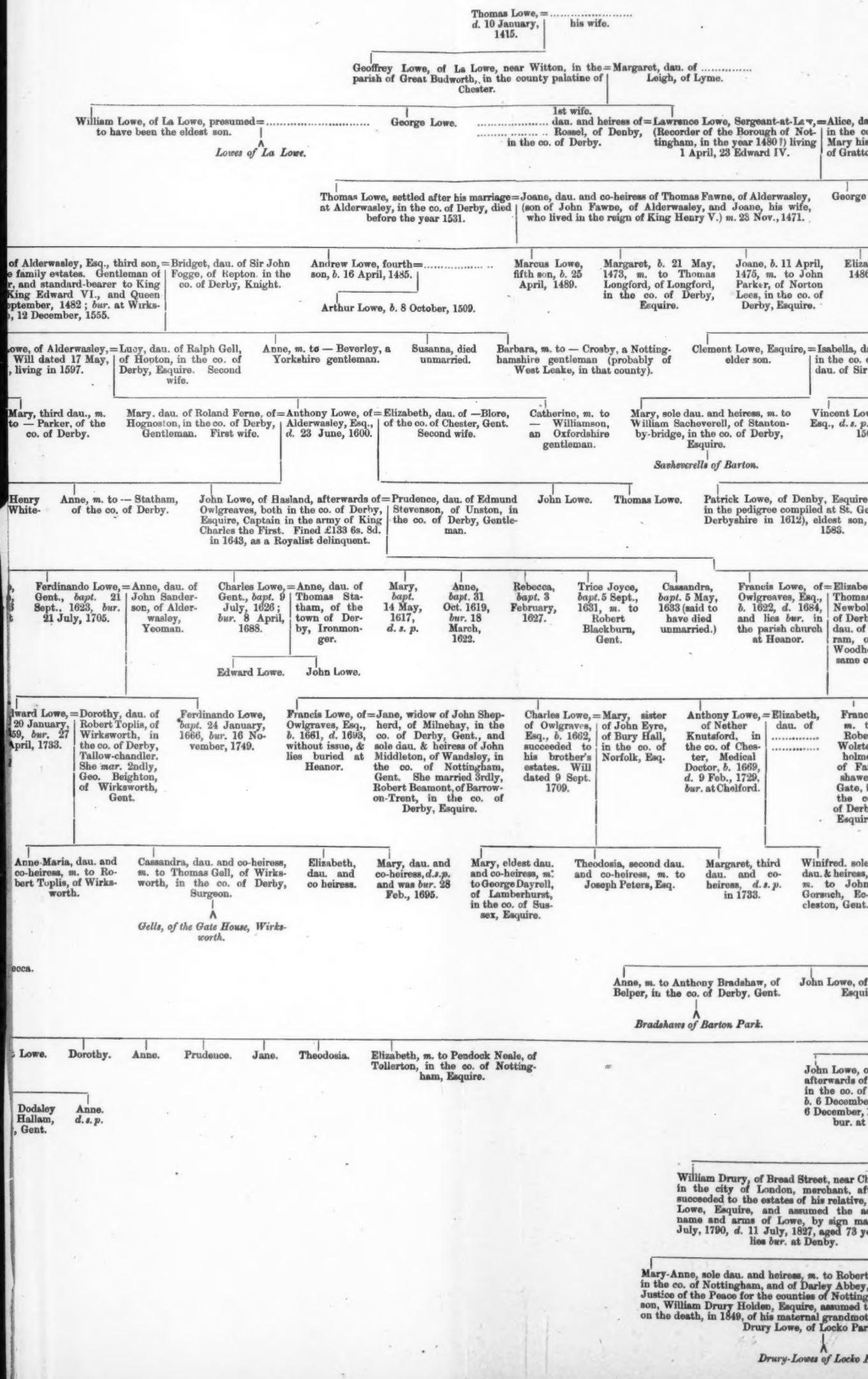
AUTHORITIES.—Wolley's MSS., in the British Museum; St. George's Visitation of Derbyshire in 1612; Dugdale's Visitation of Derbyshire in 1612; a MS. Pedigree, entitled "Stemmata et propagationes, antiquæ familie dignissimi viri Edwardi Lowe de Alderwasley in comitatu Darbæ, Armigeri;" Family Documents; Parochial Registers; Monumental Inscriptions, &c.



AND OF ALDERWASLEY, OWLGRAVES, HAZLEWOOD, DENBY, PARK-HALL, AND LOCKO



ESTER, AND OF ALDERWASLEY, OWLGRAVES, HAZLEWOOD, DENBY, PARK-HALL,

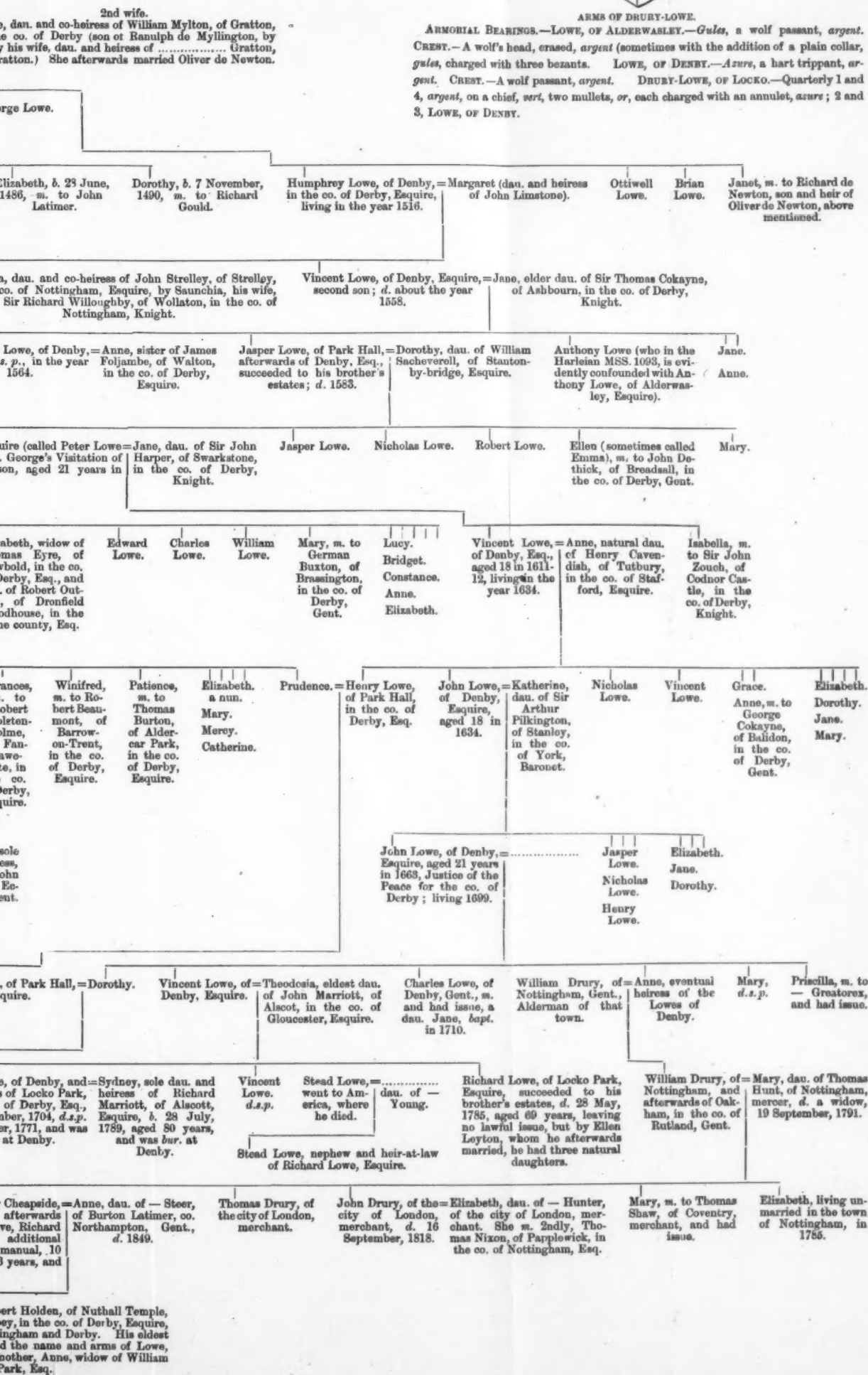


, AND LOCKO PARK, IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY, AND ELSEWHERE.



ARMS OF DRURY-LOWE.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—LOWE, OF ALDERWASLEY.—*Gules*, a wolf passant, *argent*. CREST.—A wolf's head, erased, *argent* (sometimes with the addition of a plain collar, *gules*, charged with three bezants. LOWE, OF DENBY.—*Azure*, a hart trippant, *argent*. CREST.—A wolf passant, *argent*. DRURY-LOWE, OF LOCKO.—Quarterly 1 and 4, *argent*, on a chief, *vert*, two mullets, *or*, each charged with an annulet, *azure*; 2 and 3, LOWE, OF DENBY.



HARL. MS. 1570. VISITATION OF STAFFORDSHIRE IN 1583.

TO A. B. OF ——— ESQUIRE.

FORASMUCH as you have refused to make your appearance before mee Som'sett Marshall to Norroy King at Arms at Chedle whereof I lately sate in comission for the regestring of the gentlemen within the Hundred of Totmanslowe according to such warning as was given you by the Baylyffe of the sayed Hundred in y^e behalfe I am of dutie to proceede with you as my comission byndeth me in such cases of contempt: These are therefore to require you & in the Queen's Mat^r name to charge and command you to appeare personallie before the right honorable George Earle of Shrewsbury Earle Marshall of England upon xijth day of October next ensueing the date hereof there to answer unto & yeld the reason of this your disobedience & contempt before whom (as by an Especiall clause & branche of my comission it is ordered) the same is to be hearde & determined: And hereof faile you not as ye will avoide the further pill [peril] that may ensewe. Yeouen at Cuellston under the Seale of the offico of Norroy the xxth day of August A^o. Dni 1583, and in the yeere of the Raigne of o^r most gracious Soueraigne Lady Queene Elizabeth the xxxth.

The names of those that in y^e tyme of this visitation of Staffordshire hane made no profe of their gentry, bearing no Armes, & yett before tyme have called & written them selves Gentlemen, And were therefore disclaimed in the chiefest place of the hundreds wherein they dwelled Anno Dni 1583.

PYRHILLE.

Disclaimed at Newcastle under Lyme & at Stoane, the 5 & 6 day of August for the hundred of Pyrehill in Com^r Stafford these following:

John Orchard, of Garssall.
Thomas Rawley, of Hekey.
Robert Gamble, of Hardwick.
John Yonge, of Charmes.
Robert Badger, of Whattington.
Thomas Pettitt, of Hexstall.
Thomas Bucknall, of Ubbley.
Henry Pettite, of Bromley pagets.
Edward Barbour, of Fletisbrooke.
John Gayewood, of Padmore.

Hugh Fowdone, of Futford.
Sampson Walker, of Weston.
John Broughton, of Whatington.
John Beadle, of Old parke.
John Gervis, of Chatkyl.
John Wolbrich, of Oncott.
Thomas Whitmore, of Madeley.
Henry Brooke, de Hanley.
Nicholas Gaywood, of Bishop bisley.

TOTMONSLOWE.

Disclaimed at Utexcester the viijth of August for the Hundred of Totmonslowe in the County of Stafford these following A^o. dni 1583.

Richard Fryer, of Utexcester.
Thomas Madley, of Denston.
John Port, of Iland.
Henry Flackets, of Cowbridge.
John Woodward, of Moderfield.
Thomas Parker, of Creswall.
John Higgenbothom, of Rushton.
Anthony Eaton, of Matfield.
Bartholomew Coleclough, of Delphurst.
Thomas Pitt, of Chedley.

Edward Thornbury, of Thornbury.
John Henshaw, of Hockewood.
John Bafford, of Hillisdalle.
Thomas Homersley, of Show.
William Manford, of Banke.
Jo: Ashenhurst, of Ashenhurst.
John Whithorst, of Whithorst.
Hugh Hollins, of Mosley.
John Ferne, of Chackmarse.
William Crumpton, of Stoan.

OFFELOWE.

Disclaimed at Lichfield on wednesday, the xliijth of August Anno Dni 1583 for the Hundred of Offlowe these following:

Henry Groue, of Hundesworth.
Thomas Frith, of Thornes.
John Parsehouse, of Watsell.

Edward Spratt, of Assmerbrooke.
Humfry Thickbrome, of Thickbrome.
Humfry Thickbrome, of Thickbrome.

SYSDON.

Disclaimed at Woluerhampton on friday the xviijth day of August A^o. Dni 1583 for y^e Hundred of Sysdon in Com. Stafford these following:

Philipp Hall, of
Willm^r Foxall, of Belson.
Willm^r Hoe, of Bradley.

James Barnesley, of Trisley.
Humfry Whitwick, of Whitwick.

CUDLESTON.

Disclaimed at Stafford the xxijth of August 1583 for the Hundred of Cudleston in Com' Stafford these following :

John Asteley, of Wood Eaton.
Edward Clarke, of Shredcote.
Richard Dickenson, of Bradley.
Francis Peto, of Church Eaton.

William Fenny, of Canke.
John Eggrington, of Robinson.
Richard Milles, of Bethom.
John Colman, of Canke.

These names being written on a sheete of Paper with faire great Letters was carried by the Baylyfe of the seuerall Hundreds & one of the Herolds men to the cheefe towne of the Hundred, where in the cheefe places thereof reade the names after cry made by the Baylyfe, & the people gathered & then pronounced openly by the sayed Baylyfe euery man's name, seuerallie conteyned in the sayed Bill: That done, the Baylyfe to naile the sayed Bill of names upon a post where it may stand dry, so it bee in y^e publickest place of the Towns.

EGERTON MS. 996. DERBYSHIRE.

"The names of those that weare Disclaymed by Ri. St. George, Norroy, 1611.

"George Buswell, of Darby.
George Hethcote, of Brampton.
John Watkinson, of Brampton.
Philipp Gill, of Lightwood.
George Moore, of Greshill.
Tho. Flinte, of Motlocke.
John Curtys, of Foorth.
Fran. Cutlowe, of Stubbley.
Godfrey Savage, of Ekinton.

Fra. Bradbery, of Yolgrave.
Rich^d. Senior, Bridgtowne.
John Sleigh, of Biggin-grange.
Andrew Moorewood, of Staddon.
Richard Osbourne, of Ockbroke.
John Richardson, of Thulson.
Robert Piggyn, of Ockbroke.
John Pott, of Stanollyffe.
Stephen Longedon, of Longedon."

BRASS TABLET IN THE CHANCEL OF HOPE CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. F. JOURDAIN, M.A.

A MUNDO ABLACTANS OCULOS TAMEN IPSE REFLECTO
SPERNO FLENS VITIIS LENE SOPORE CADO
WAINED FROM THE WORLD UPON IT YET I PEEPE
DISDAINE IT, WEEP FOR SINNE AND SWEETLY SLEEPE
HIC JACET HENRICUS BALGAY OBIIT DEC SEP DIE
MARTIJ ANNO DOMINI. 1685.
ANNO ETATIS SUE SEPTUA SEP
CUJUS PECCATA PER CHRISTUM CONDONANTUR. AMEN

On one side is a full-length figure in costume of the period, and above this a shield with the armorial bearings of the family of Balguy, or, three lozenges, azure.

I have remarked that the name (originally perhaps "Baguley,") may be found spelled in at least nine different ways; thus—Balguy, Balguy, Balgay, Bauegoy, Balgus, Balgye, Balge, Balgey, and Bowgie.

I venture the following translation of the above inscription :—

"Weaned from my mother-earth's enthralling ties,
Still backward glancing turn these lingering eyes;
And whilst for sin, now scorned, I sadly weep,
Soft dreamy arms are lulling me to sleep."

THE FAMILY OF BALGUY, OF DERBYSHIRE.

ANY pedigrees or particulars relating to the family of Balguy, of Darwent, Derby, Duffield, and other places in Derbyshire, will be gladly received by the Editor.

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